THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES [illegible]

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES [illegible]

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES [illegible] EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY [illegible]

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES [illegible]

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA [illegible]

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# New-York Daily Times.

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## New-York Daily Times.

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

CONVENTION OF THE VETERANS OF 1812.

TARIFF MODIFICATIONS.

Something Requiring the Attention of the President's Private Secretary.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 7, 1855.

The city is full of "old soldiers," who have come to attend the Convention of Soldiers of the War of 1812, which assembles here to-morrow. Two out of every three men you meet to-day has a little gilt eagle on the side of his hat, and many wear a sort of semi-uniform suit of blue, trimmed with lace. New-York State sends a long list of delegates, whose names, however, I was not able to procure to-night. Prominent among them is Major-General ELIAS W. BENSON, of Syracuse, "Commander-in-Chief of the Veterans of the War of 1812, of the State of New-York." Among the delegates also are six Warriors, from the Indian tribes of New-York, who served in the war.

The indications are that the Convention will be very largely attended. Its object, as you doubtless know already, is to give unity and direction to the influence of the soldiers upon Congress, to secure the passage of a bill giving 160 acres of land to all of the soldiers of the War of 1812, without regard to the length of their service. A bill, having this object in view, is now under consideration in the Senate, and will probably pass. I understand that a petition in its behalf, signed by about fifteen hundred soldiers of the War of 1812, residing in New-York State alone, will be presented to Congress within a day or two. The bill is a just one, and ought to pass without objection. Thousands of the soldiers of the war who served for short terms only, suffered severely in consequence. In Onondaga and Madison Counties, every man almost was called out several times for sudden but severe service; and it is not just that those who served under such circumstances, should be put off with forty or eighty acres of land, while those who served nine months—having left no business to suffer by their absence, and who were able deliberately to arrange their affairs with a view to absence—receive 160 acres.

Among the various projects talked of in connection with the proposed modification of the Tariff is the following, which will not unlikely be proposed at some time during the discussion on the subject, if it is once fairly opened, viz.: It is proposed to pass a bill enacting that "When it shall be satisfactorily proved to the Secretary of the Treasury that any Railroad Iron imported or taken out of bond since the first day of July, 1853, and prior to July 1, 1856, for the purpose of being applied to the construction of any Railroad, and has been actually laid down on any Railroad, where the duties have been paid, or shall be paid hereafter into the Treasury, he shall refund such duties to the persons or company then laying down said iron, such company or persons being the owner of such road; and that no duties shall from the first day of January, 1855, be collected or received on any dye-woods or dye-stuffs used in manufacturing,—on coal, or on foreign wool costing sixteen cents or less per pound at the place of exportation."

This proposition finds favor with very many gentlemen from all sections of the Union. Southern and Western men like it because of the aid it affords the railroad interest; and Eastern men like it because it admits coarse wool at prices that will set their woolen manufactories in profitable operation again. The railroad interest especially is pressing for this relief. It is clear that thousands of miles of incomplete railroads cannot be put in operation unless Congress shall do something to relieve the Companies of the pressure which now weighs them down and prevents them from getting into business. The release of the 30 per cent. duty would afford the desired relief in very many cases—hence the pressure of the railroad men in behalf of free railroad iron.

The Boston Post's Washington correspondent has, on several occasions recently, taken occasion to abuse your humble servant—a fact of which, however, I was totally ignorant until this evening, when my attention was called to a paragraph in one of his recent letters, in which he accuses me of repeating "the falsehood of the Tribune, that the President had prepared a message, to accompany the transmission to Congress of the correspondence in the case of Captain GIBSON, 'suggesting more forcible arguments against the Dutch than diplomatic notes, which have thus far failed of effect,' but was constrained to withhold it at last, out of deference to the views of members of his Cabinet.'"

On looking over several of "TEKEL'S" letters, I cannot avoid the conviction that the correspondent of the Boston Post is Mr. SIDNEY WEBSTER, the President's Private Secretary. The letters bear internal evidence of being either written by him, or at his prompting. They contain occasional foreshadowings of documents entrusted to the Secretary's hands to present to Congress, by direction of the President. One thing alone casts a shadow of doubt in my mind relative to the authorship,—and that is the fact that the coarseness of expression used by the Post writer in his reference to gentlemen who see administrative matters from another point of view than himself, is inconsistent with the ordinarily gentlemanly deportment of Mr. WEBSTER.

"TEKEL" accuses me of falsehood, and offers his unsupported assertion alone to sustain the charge. I shall prove him guilty of falsehood, and then be content to leave his assertion to pass for all the intelligent reader thinks it worth. He professes to quote above from my letter published on the 26th December. I stated that I was "inclined to believe" the President had prepared a message, &c., in the GIBSON case. "TEKEL" suppresses the words between inverted commas. Was that truthful? I believe still, that I was not mistaken. I know that there has been a difference of opinion among the members of the Administration in relation to GIBSON'S case. Unfortunately there has been a difference of opinion on that subject between the President and Mr. WEBSTER,—which, perhaps, may account for the indecision of the Executive in the premises. Did "TEKEL" tell the truth when he misquoted me?—or does he not know the distinction between language expressing decided opinion, and that declaring positive knowledge.

But he goes on to say:

The correspondent of the TIMES thinks, too, that "the President's Inaugural means nothing," if the Executive does not insist that war be declared against the Dutch, to enforce the indemnity of one hundred thousand dollars claimed by Captain GIBSON. These Whig and Abolition gentlemen are very hard to please. They denounce the President in one breath for punishing those who violate the admitted rights of Americans, and in the next pour vituperation upon him for not declaring war—in contravention of the international code of Christendom—against the laws and institutions of a friendly country, and that, too, at the instigation of a man of whom little is known, and much suspected.

How unfortunate it is that your correspondent has not power to supply brains, as well as furnish news to such readers as the writer of the foregoing, if indeed the latter *is* more fool than knave! All other readers of my correspondence know that what I wrote and published in reference to GIBSON'S case, and in reply to the argument that our Government could not go behind the *forms* of law in despotic countries, to seek for justice for our citizens, was as follows: "The language of the President's Inaugural signifies nothing, if our Government cannot interfere in such cases of despotic oppression abroad, because it is the easiest thing in the world to find legal forms in despotic countries, to cover any and every case of wrong against an American citizen." Now, if "TEKEL" can bring himself to believe that he has truthfully presented the idea of this extract, in the paragraph I have quoted above, I pity him from the depths of my heart, and regret having found a word of fault with one whose mental and moral imbecility relieves him from the responsibility of a free-agent.

It may not be out of place to repeat here what I am sure you have understood as the point of my criticism of the President's course in relation to GIBSON'S case. I have neither said nor intimated that he should declare war; but I have characterized his failure to make *any* recommendation to Congress on the subject, as unworthy his high and responsible position, and especially unworthy his Inaugural, the glorious promises of which sent a thrill of joy coursing through every patriotic heart.

I have said nothing of the delicacy of the position of one, who—while confidential Secretary to the President—engages in correspondence with the Press, for I sincerely hope Mr. WEBSTER may be able honestly to deny that he fills any such anomalous position. But if so, he will need to look about him and see who is abusing his confidence; for that the *Post* letters are written at the White House, is palpable as granite to those who are accustomed to judge such matters. S.

### CONVENTION OF THE VETERANS OF 1812.

VISIT TO THE PRESIDENT'S MANSION.

SPEECHES, RESOLUTIONS, &C.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 8.

The Convention of the Soldiers and Indians engaged in the war of 1812 met at the Presbyterian Church, on Four-and-a-half-th-street, at 11 o'clock this morning, and organized by the choice of JOEL B. SUTHERLAND, of Philadelphia, as President. Prayer was delivered by Rev. MR. SUNDERLAND, of this city, and brilliant speeches were made by PETER WILSON, Sachem of the Cayugas, and others. A tremendous procession, preceded by the Navy-Yard band, and all the military of Washington, marched to the President's mansion.

The Old Soldiers' procession reached the White House about 2 o'clock P. M., and part of it entered the East room. Most of the Cabinet were present. Mr. SUTHERLAND, the President of the Convention, addressed the President of the United States in substance as follows:

"I feel delighted to present such a vast body, all of whom were in the War of 1812. We have called because you also are a soldier of the Revolutionary stock. You had two brothers in the same war. The day and cause prompt us to pay our respects to you. About forty years ago PACKENHAM, with 9,000 men, came to our shores, his men well disciplined and armed;—our forces 4,000, ill-provided, drove them back with a loss of seven hundred killed and one thousand wounded, and with a loss to us of only seven killed and six wounded.

"Contrast this with the Allies before Sebastopol. It proves that it is not to military skill and discipline, but to men with rifles on their shoulders. The man who fought that battle knew you, and you knew him well; all the country venerate him. The day should be commemorated henceforth forever—resolving this last year we met in Independence Hall, Philadelphia—this year we gave forty days notice in a single paper, and the result is before you."

The President in reply, spoke substantially as follows:

"I tender you my sincere thanks for the presentation of so many veterans of the war of 1812, and for the kind allusions to my family. No one could witness the noble countenances of these men without supposing them to be veterans of the war. I rejoice that you are here, and in company with the red men who have rendered our country service, and are entitled to our thanks. My earliest readings and associations are connected with the war of 1812. When news of that war arrived I was always at the County Post-Office for the latest tidings, interested, because of the members of my own family, and the soldiers from my neighborhood engaged, and of the immense importance of a favorable result to my country. As I considered it the duty of everybody to make sacrifices for his country, I can only express the affectionate regard I have felt for the detachment which occasionally called at my father's on the way to Northern frontiers, some of them never to return. It is a peculiar gratification to meet here so large a remnant of that war. How many camp and field incidents must have been revived by this meeting. And how many reminiscences have attended your reassembling. All these memories you will cherish. From different parts of the country you come with one heart. You will recollect it is the fundamental principle of our country, that to our entire soldiers, not large standing armies, the interests of our country are committed. All our institutions promise peace. If that is disturbed, the patriotism which you exhibited forty years ago will give vigor to our arms, and courage to your sons. You come animated with a common purpose; "love of your country and institutions," the Constitution of which must be maintained at all hazards. It is cheering to recollect that they who have fought our battles have never been the men to disseminate political heresies, to revile the Government, to deride our institutions, to sow political dissension, or to act in defiance the laws of the land. Allow me to endorse a sentiment of one now before me—General CASS—once a private in your ranks, now a statesman and sage, to whom we look up when dark clouds hang over the political horizon: 'We should cling to the Constitution as the mariner clings to the last plank when waves threaten to engulf him.' I heartily wish you everything your country can consistently give you, and I know you will ask no more. You are here in the consciousness of duties well performed, [illegible]

you now receive the approbation of your countrymen, compared with which leagues of land or anything known in trade are trifles. Your children have your acts as their legacies, which they will prize more than any bequest which could be made. I know my heart beats more warmly on this day than on any other in the year, the Fourth of July excepted. You are welcome to this house, of which you are the proprietors and I but the tenant. May God who has so signally blessed our country preserve and protect those who have rendered such valuable aid."

Six cheers were then given for the President, and three suggested by a banner for Free-trade and Sailors' rights.

The representative of the Six Nations, SAMUEL GEORGE, War Chief of the Onondagas, through an interpreter, said:

"I have taken our great father by the hand, and am happy. The President thinks those who have served this country should be remunerated. The pale faces have superceded our people, but I pray that the Great Spirit may prosper this country. The Six Nations desire that the people of the United States may be prosperous and happy."

You are so numerous that we can't take each one by the hand, but we can say we fought side by side with your fathers, and now live with you, and pray for your prosperity.

The vast concourse then took leave, exchanging congratulations with the President while passing out, the soldiers dispersing to their homes for dinner.

The meeting reassembled at 5 o'clock P. M.

The Presbyterian Church was crowded—the lower floor exclusively filled by Veterans.

Gen. LESLIE COOMBS, of Ky., offered a preamble, declaring that forty years from the battle of New-Orleans, and in the city named after the Father of his Country, it was a fitting time and place for the surviving soldiers to meet and take counsel. In less than forty years after the Revolution a grateful Congress, when the Treasury was empty and heavy war debts hanging over them, passed a general Pension law for the benefit of the surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolution. Is it, then, asking too much, to demand similar justice for the survivors of the War of 1812, and the widows and children of the deceased, when the public treasury was overflowing with gold and comparatively no debt to pay, or that fair portions of the public domain which we fought and paid for should be allotted to us.

*Resolved*, The Committee memorialize Congress to make each officer, soldier, sailor and marine who served, however so short a time, during the War of 1812, a gift of at least one hundred and fifty acres of land to the lowest grade, to extend to the widows and children of those who are since deceased. That similar provisions be made to those who were confined in foreign vessels during any part of the war; and also to prisoners in Tripoli, and to the widows and children of the deceased. That while we deplore the untimely deaths of brethren in arms, we pledge ourselves to aid and protect their widows and orphans. That Congress ought to extend the same pension system to the soldiers of 1812, their widows and children, that they did to those of the revolution; that the thanks of this Convention are tendered to those members of both Houses who have had the nerve to move in this matter; that invalid pensions should commence from the time when wounds were received or disabilities incurred; that our grateful acknowledgments are tendered to Senator BRODHEAD and other Senators and Representatives who have cooperated with him in endeavoring to obtain justice for us—and also to the patriotic editors who have espoused our cause;—that it is important to have in each State a complete organization of the Soldiers of the war of 1812,—that in view of the great benefits and results of the war of 1812, we cannot forget the debt of gratitude due to JAMES MADISON, who fearlessly recommended it; nor the immortal CLAY, who led on the brave men in Congress who voted for it,—that Congress, by granting our petitions, will entitle themselves to the grateful prayers of millions of human beings, now scattered over our immense domain,—that the Monument to WASHINGTON, in this National Metropolis, should be finished with all convenient speed,—that each of the old States as have not acted in relation to the proposed construction of a monument to the signers of the Declaration of Independence in Independence-square, in Philadelphia, be requested to take steps to carry that object into effect—that a copy of the proceedings be forwarded to the President of the United States, the President of the United States Senate, and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, with the request that the last two lay them before the respective houses.

These resolutions were advocated in a brilliant speech by their author General COOMBS, who was followed by Col. Baldwin, formerly Mayor of Syracuse; Ex-Secretary of War, Mr. Porter; General Houston, George Washington Parke Curtis, Col. Judson, of Philadelphia; General Miller, and Major Taliaferro, of Pennsylvania; Rev. John Robb, Major Johnson, and General McCalla, of the District of Columbia; Col. John Shaw, of Wisconsin, and the President of the Convention. The resolutions were then accepted by universal acclamation.

General COOMBS read a letter from Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, declining to take part in the Convention, from the fact of holding a commission and now receiving pay from the United States, but expressing his warmest wishes for the success of his companions in arms.

Col. HAMTRACK, of Virginia, then moved that the members of the Convention send in their names for a muster roll to contain their present residences, the post-offices, and the corps in which they served. Passed unanimously.

The meeting was very enthusiastic, and the countenances of the Veterans indicated that they believed the members of Congress would grant the prayer of their petition during the present session. At 9 P. M. the Convention adjourned to 10 A. M. to-morrow.

### The Case of McCormick vs. J. Manning & Co., Reaping Machine Manufacturers—Trickery in the Public Printing.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 8.

In the Supreme Court on Saturday, in the case of C. H. MCCORMICK'S application for an injunction to restrain J. MANNING & Co. from manufacturing reaping-machines, Justice MCLEAN refused to order the injunction asked for, and granted the formal application made by the defendants, they giving security for damages, for a final hearing at the Illinois Circuit Court in June next.

Much dissatisfaction exists among printers in consequence of a new arrangement that has been made between the printers of both Houses of Congress, by which the greater part of the composition is done but once while Congress pays for it twice. A large number of compositors are thrown out of employment, and talk of memorializing Congress on the subject.

### The Sixth Ward Poor—Meeting for Relief.

A meeting was held in the School-room in Elm-street, on Saturday night, for the purpose of perfecting arrangements for the collection and distribution of relief to the destitute Poor of the Sixth Ward. The attendance was not very large. Alderman HOWARD presided, assisted by Councilman CLANCY as Secretary.

The Committee to whom had been entrusted the organization of the Relief Association, submitted their report, recommending the appointment of a President, Secretary and Treasurer, and a Committee of Five in each District to collect subscriptions. The report was adopted unanimously.

Alderman HOWARD was almost unanimously chosen President, and returned thanks, expressing his determination to do his duty with zeal and energy, and to please even those who seemed opposed to him.

Mr. OWEN W. BRENNAN was appointed Treasurer. Mr. PATRICK GARRICK was appointed Secretary, but declined. Councilman CLANCY was then elected, but declined in like manner. Mr. LIONEL JACOBS was eventually appointed. Mr. BRENNAN'S resignation as Treasurer was not accepted.

Subscriptions to the amount of about $200 were handed in or promised, and the meeting adjourned.

The idea of a Soup Kitchen did not seem to meet with much favor, and it was resolved, after some little discussion, that the relief be distributed in some other form.

## STATE AFFAIRS.

### The New-York State Temperance Society in the Assembly.

THE EXERTIONS OF MR. ODELL.

SAM! AGAIN!!

THE BUFFALO CATHOLIC CHURCH TROUBLE.

A DETAILED STATEMENT OF FACTS.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 8.

Both houses were in session to-day, for a brief period, and with but a slim attendance.

Several petitions were presented to-day for special acts to extend the time for the collection of taxes. These petitions come up to Albany as regularly as the members themselves. Can there not be some way marked out, by which this special legislation may be avoided? I recollect one collector who last Winter had three acts passed extending his time, and yet he was an applicant for further time. Cannot the power to grant to collectors additional time for making their returns be safely and judiciously vested in the town authorities? If something of this kind could be done it would save much legislative time.

Resolutions were adopted requesting Congress to pass laws granting to the soldiers of the Indian wars of 1791, '92, '93 and '94.

Some members wanted the Revised Statutes and some wanted the Session laws passed by the Legislature at the last session, but there were some slight constitutional objections made, which members could not well see how to avoid. Hoping to see their way a little clearer, if they could obtain time for consideration, they voted the resolutions be laid upon the table.

Mr. LEIGH called up for consideration his resolution granting to the New-York State Temperance Society the use of the Assembly chamber on the evening of their anniversary meeting. Mr. RHODES, of Kings, proposed to amend by granting the use of the room on the evening after the House shall have taken the vote upon the bill for the suppression of intemperance. Mr. WILLIAMS, of New-York, moved to further amend by adding, "And at such other times as the State Temperance may desire." Mr. O'KEEFE, of New-York, opposed the adoption of the original resolution, and both of the amendments, upon the ground that the chamber should be reserved for the exclusive use of the Legislature of the State. He moved to lay the whole subject upon the table, and upon that motion called the Ayes and Noes, which footed up: In favor of laying on the table, 29; opposed, 69. The previous question was then called on the original resolution, and it was adopted. Ayes, 76; Noes, 15.

There appears here a perfect mania for moving a bill to a Select Committee, to be composed of the delegation from the county or counties interested in the subject matter of the bill. There have as yet but few bills taken the regular course.

Mr. ODELL, of Livingston, appears to have an especial moving upon the time and manner of electing a Senator from the Twenty-ninth District, in which there is a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Gov. CLARK. The first week he gave notice of two bills relating to the subject, one postponing the election of United States Senator until after the vacancy should be filled, and another providing for filling said vacancy. To-day he breaks out in a new place, with a notice that he is maturing a bill to cause the votes taken at the special election, ordered by Gov. CLARK, to be canvassed at an earlier day than is now provided by law. None of the bills thus formally notified have yet reached the Speaker's desk, and unless Mr. ODELL hurries them along they will not reach a third reading before the whole question will be settled, and then what will the gentleman from Livingston have for a hobby?

In accordance with previous notice, Mr. LEIGH introduced a bill to facilitate the canvassing of votes in the City of New-York. It makes up the County Canvassers of the following officers: The Mayor, Recorder, one Judge of the Superior Court, and one of the Judges of the Common Pleas. They are to receive no compensation for their services. The Judges of the Courts named are to designate the Judges of their Courts who shall serve as such canvassers. The returns now sent to the Supervisors are to be forwarded to the Mayor instead.

Mr. RHODES, of Kings, offered the following amendment to the Constitution:

*Resolved*, By the People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, a majority of the members elected to each House concurring, that the following amendment to the first section of Article Second of the Constitution of the State of New-York, be proposed, by striking out the first sentence of said section composed of the following words—"Every male citizen of the age of twenty-one years," and inserting as follows in place thereof: "Every male of the age of twenty-one years who shall have been born a citizen of the United States of America, or who shall have been a resident of the United States of America, for the full term of twenty-one years."

This is another of Sam's children, and one that brings the question of "Americans ruling America" pretty near to a solution. The resolves lay over under the rules, but I presume they will be brought up at an early day, and probably afford a topic for a full discussion of the principles, views and aspirations of the American party. That they will be dressed into shape, and passed through both Houses, I have not the slightest doubt. Then they have to be submitted to the people, and if passed upon favorably at the polls, they are to be finally ratified by the succeeding Legislature. Does it need a prophet, or the son of a prophet to foretell the result? I think not. They may already be deemed part and parcel of the fundamental law, or I read the minds of the people wonderfully wrong.

The Speaker announced the following appointments, which complete the organization of the House:

*Postmaster*—GEORGE W. BEDELL, of Orleans.
*Assistant Postmaster*—G. E. PARSONS, of Jefferson.
*Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms*—NORMAN UTTMAN, of Schoharie.
*Doorkeeper to Ladies' Gallery*—J. W. TEN EYCK, of Montgomery.
*Doorkeeper to Gents. Gallery*—OLIVER B. WHEAT, of Orange.
*Janitor*—GILBERT B. TREMPER, of Rensselaer.

The Senate had a tame session of brief duration. An act was reported, repealing the law prohibiting the circulation of foreign bank bills, of a less denomination than $5. The people have a *long* way the start of the Committee of the Senate. They abrogated the law before it was fairly put upon the statute books, and care little whether it stays there or is wiped out.

There was a flood of petitions for payment of Canal damages, which took the usual reference to the Committee on Claims. They have become the regular order, and bid fair to drive out all other legislation.

Mr. SPENCER introduced the bill pressed by him last session, respecting excavations in the City of New-York. It provides the owner of a lot, commencing excavations which are intended to be carried to the depth of more than ten feet below the curb, shall make secure from damage the walls of the buildings adjoining the said lot, at his own expense.

Mr. BROOKS introduced a bill for the incorporation of "The Trustees of the Church Erection Fund of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America," for the purpose of aiding public congregations in erecting houses of worship. For this purpose it is authorized to hold real estate, derived or bequeathed to them, to an amount not exceeding a clear annual value of $10,000.

The Trustees and ex-Trustees of St. Louis Church, in the city of Buffalo, forwarded to the Senate a "detailed statement of facts," in the belief that some legislative action may be suggested to remove the causes of the evils of which they complain. They state that in 1829, LOUIS C. CONTOULEY conveyed two lots in Buffalo to the then Bishop of New-York, DUBOIS, in trust for a Catholic Church; that the Church was organized in 1838, under seven Trustees, and has so continued, the congregation from time to time electing the said Trustees. All was harmony and prosperity until the death of the Bishop, in 1842, and the donor of the land, in 1843. Shortly after the death of Bishop DUBOIS, Bishop HUGHES endeavored to compel the Trustees to vest the title to the Church property in him. They declined to do this, and HUGHES withdrew their priest and suspended the ordinances. They appealed to the Pope, and succeeded in having their services restored, and there the matter was dropped by Bishop HUGHES. Subsequently the diocese was divided, and Bishop SIMON became the head of the Church. He renewed the efforts made by HUGHES, and the Trustees refusing to comply, they were again deprived of their spiritual guides. The case was again submitted to the Holy Father, and Father BEDINI was sent to investigate it. He decided against the trustees, and they still determining not to yield their rightful custody to property, the entire Church was excommunicated. They ask for the enactment of some law which shall prevent such arbitrary exactions and penalties for the future, and restore them to the position they are entitled to occupy. The temper of the times is ripe for an accordance with their request. J. B. S.

BY TELEGRAPH.

AN ACT *to amend an act entitled "An act respecting Elections other than for militia and town officers," passed April 5, 1842.*

The people of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SEC. 1. The Mayor and Recorder of the City of New-York, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, one of the Judges of the Superior Court, and one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, shall, in the City of New-York, constitute the Board of County Canvassers, instead of the Supervisors, a majority of whom shall be competent to act, and they shall receive no compensation for their services.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the Judges of the respective Courts named in the 1st section of this act, within one week prior to the time of the meeting of the County Canvassers each year, to designate one of their number to attend as a member of the Board of County Canvassers, and it shall be the duty of the Judge thus designated, to attend at the time and place and serve in the manner now prescribed by law.

SEC. 3. The original statement required to be delivered to the Supervisors by the 48th section of title 4, article 4 of the aforesaid act, shall, in the City of New-York be delivered to the Mayor instead of the Supervisors.

SEC. 4. Sections 34 and 35 of title 5, article 4, of said act, shall apply to the Board of County Canvassers in the City of New-York. The canvasser so dissenting or protesting shall deliver his dissent or protest signed with his proper name, to the Clerk of said City or County, who shall file the same immediately.

SEC. 5. All acts or parts of acts conflicting with this act are repealed.

THE TREASURY.

The State Treasurer presented his Annual Report, the main features of which have already appeared in the reports recently received from the various Departments. The following is the summary of the business of the Treasury for the fiscal year closing Sept. 30, 1854:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Balance in the Treasury on the morning of Oct. 1, 1853, as certified by Committee, &c. | | $1,346,[illegible] 73 |
| Receipts by Benjamin Welch, Jr., Treasurer, from Oct. 1, 1853, to Dec. 31, 1853, inclusive | $1,365,[illegible] 71 | |
| Receipts by E. G. Spaulding, Treasurer, from Jan. 1, 1854, to Sept. 30, 1854, inclusive | 7,368,[illegible] 56 | 8,[illegible] 27 |
| | | $10,[illegible] |
| Payments by Benjamin Welch, Jr., Treasurer, from Oct. 1, 1853, to Dec. 31, 1853, inclusive | 1,344,[illegible] 71 | |
| Payments by E. G. Spaulding, Treasurer, from Jan. 1, 1854, to Dec. 30, 1854, inclusive | 5,[illegible] | 7,170,[illegible] |
| Balance in the Treasury at the close of the fiscal year, Sept. 30, 1854 | | $3,544,[illegible] |
| Balance in the Treasury, Jan. 1 | | $3,[illegible] |

Mr. RHODES, Brooklyn, moved the following joint resolution:

*Resolved*, That the following amendment to the first section of Article Second of the Constitution of the State of New-York be proposed, by striking out the first sentence of said section, composed of the following words—"every male citizen of the age of 21 years," and inserting as follows in place thereof: "Every male of the age of 21 years, who shall have been born a citizen of the United States of America, or who shall have been a resident of the United States of America for the full term of 21 years."

Laid on the table, under the rule.

## GENERAL NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

### Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 8.

The Legislature to-day elected nine persons to constitute the Executive Council, the same as previously nominated in caucus, and also reelected E. M. WRIGHT Secretary of State. The election of the State Treasurer and Receiver-General was postponed until Wednesday.

Two important motions were made in the House to-day. One was to elect a Committee on Federal Relations, and the other to amend the Constitution so as to provide that no person shall have the elective franchise who cannot read and write the English language. These were ordered to lie over, under the rules.

### Message of the Governor of Maine.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 8.

Governor MORRILL, in his Message to the Maine Legislature, makes no allusion to Know-Nothing movements. In regard to the liquor law, he strongly recommends its stringent enforcement. Considerable space is devoted to the Slavery question, in which he says it is evident that the time has arrived when the question must be met and discussed in our National and State Councils, and in primary meetings of the people, with the same freedom with which other grave questions are wont to be considered. Gov. MORRILL condemns the passage of the Kansas and Nebraska bill, and on its presumed extension of Slavery says: "What renders the aggressive movement the more alarming, is the evident complicity of the Chief Magistrate of the country, in open disregard and direct violation of a voluntary assurance given to the people who had elevated him to this high position, that no movement of that character should shock the repose of the country during his official term, if in his power to avert it."

### Governor Wright's Message, of Indiana, on Free Banks—Know-Nothing Triumph.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Jan. 8.

Governor WRIGHT, of Indiana, in his Message to the Legislature takes strong ground against the Free Banks, and says the Legislature will be wanting in duty to an outraged people, if they fail to adopt prompt measures to suppress the unjust and disreputable practices of the banks, the circulation of the Free Banks having been reduced to the extent of $5,000,000 and the State Banks to $1,000,000 within the year, the contraction chiefly taking place within six months, being more than one-half the circulation of the State.

The entire Know-Nothing ticket was elected in [illegible]

Cincinnati [illegible] to-day by a large majority.

### Arrival of the Bark Planet from Cape de Verde Islands.

[illegible], Monday, Jan. 8.

The brig *Planet* has arrived at Salem from the Cape de Verde Islands. She reports that the U. S. sloop-of-war *Marion*, Commander PURVIANCE, from Madeira, was at Porto Praya about the [illegible] December; that the U. S. frigate *Constitution*, flagship of the African squadron, Commodore [illegible], sailed from Porto Praya about Nov. [illegible] for St. Vincents and Madeira, and that the U. S. sloop-of-war *Dale*, Commander WHITTLE, sailed Dec. [illegible] for Monrovia, and a cruise.

The *Planet* brings letters from the *Constitution*, *Marion* and *Dale*.

### Resumption of the Railroad Troubles at Harbor Creek.

ERIE, Monday, Jan. 8.

The track of the Lake Shore Railroad was torn up at Harbor Creek to-day, by order of the Commissioners of Highways, and the trains were [illegible] over. The mob are now engaged in tearing down the bridge over State-street. Sheriff VINCENT endeavored to make arrests, but was driven from the ground by the rioters—both he and Judge KELLER being pelted with snow-balls and stones.

### Injunction Granted against the Commercial Bank of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 8.

The injunction asked for in the Supreme Court against the Commercial Bank of this city was granted this morning. It restrains the Directors of the Bank from discounting notes except at the regular meetings of the Board, and from charging more than the legal rates of interest for doing so.

### Marine Intelligence.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 8.

The clipper bark *Ocean Eagle*, twenty-three days from Gibraltar, and forty-one from Palermo, arrived here to-day. Spoke, Dec. 16, bark *Nancy* [illegible], of Beverly, Mass., from New-Orleans for Genoa, fifty days out.

### Destruction of a Mill by Fire.

PROVIDENCE, Monday, Jan. 8.

The old mill belonging to the Peacedale Manufacturing Company, at Peacedale, was destroyed by fire this morning. It was valued at $[illegible], and insured for $4,500 in this city at the Atlantic and Washington offices. This was the first mill in which power looms were used in this country.

### Non-Arrival of the Southern Mail—Large Fire at Lynchburg.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Jan. 8.

We have received no mail here this morning south of Richmond.

A large fire occurred at Lynchburg, Va., on Saturday, by which fourteen houses were destroyed.

### The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Jan. 8.

By the arrival of the Southern mail as late as due we have received New-Orleans papers of Sunday, the 31st ult., but they contain no news.

## NEW-YORK CITY.

### Teachers' Association.

This Association held an adjourned monthly meeting on Saturday evening, in the Hall of the Board of Education, the President, J. N. [illegible], in the Chair.

S. JENNER, Esq., who attended the National Educational Convention recently held at Washington, gave a sketch of its proceedings, and alluded to the apparent apathy existing among the [illegible] of places where Educational Conventions are held. The Convention is to be held in this City next year, and he trusted it would be one of great interest.

Professor WARCHNER delivered an interesting address on Philology, and received a vote of thanks.

The expediency of memorializing the Legislature to take immediate measures to incorporate County Teachers' Associations, and to grant them the right to license Teachers, was discussed. Several members took part in the discussion, and it was finally decided that such a memorial be sent to the Legislature at its present session.

### The Mosquito Indians.

The first of a proposed series of lectures on the Indian tribes of Central America, was delivered last evening by Mr. RUFUS D. PULLEN, at the Stuyvesant Institute. About forty persons were present. The subject for the evening was the Mosquito Indian tribe. He gave a brief outline of the history of this race, from the time of their discovery by the Spanish down to the present day, their moral and social condition, general habits, language and religion, together with a description of the climate and its productions. There are only about 10,000 Mosquito Indians, and their number is rapidly decreasing. There is only one Missionary among them, but he is doing much good. It was the opinion of the Lecturer, that before a very long [illegible] years this tribe would have entirely disappeared. When he concluded he was greeted with some applause.

### "Confidence" Men—Caution.

The public should keep a sharp look out for an individual who has been recently collecting from five to ten cents as postage on fictitious letters prepared by him, and stamped with a rather bungling imitation of the letter post-marks. The swindler has evidently selected names from a Directory, and from them he makes the superscription on the envelopes, which generally contain pieces of blank paper. This new dodge to make money during the hard times has thus far been very successful, and the rogue is still at large.... Two men were arrested yesterday and brought before Justice DAVISON, charged with defrauding persons by collecting money on forged Croton Water bills for [illegible], the other was for obtaining money under the pretence of giving it to a widow whose husband was murdered. They were both locked up to answer.

### Seizure of Stolen Gold Watches and Chains.

Capt. DOWLING, of the Sixth District Police, has in his possession a lot of fine gold watches and vest chains, which he recovered at a house of ill-fame in Doane-st., and which are supposed to have been stolen. It seems a gentlemanly looking man recently lodged in these premises and made his exit very early in the morning, leaving behind him a package containing the jewelry above described. The property was retained for several days, but the gentleman not having made his appearance, information was given to Capt. DOWLING, who immediately proceeded to the house and brought the articles to the Station-house, where they can be seen.

### More Appointments by the Register.

Yesterday, DOANE, the new Register, added to his list of appointments by the selection of ex-Councilman FORBES, of the Thirteenth Ward, and WM. L. WOOD, of the Fourteenth Ward, formerly Deputy Sheriff, as Recording Clerks. There are "a few more left," to which the Register will give his attention as soon as convenient.

### Twentieth Ward Relief Depot

Was opened yesterday, and will be kept open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock. It is supported by contributions from the citizens of that Ward.

OVERSIGHT IN THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.—Quite an important omission in this treaty has been brought to our notice by the Portland *Argus*, in regard to the articles of molasses and sugar. The treaty does not provide for the admission of American grown molasses and sugar into the Provinces free of duty, and the consequence is, by the present tariffs, quite a discrimination against the American products, and in favor of those imported from foreign countries. The effect of the treaty, as it now stands, will be to stimulate the foreign instead of the home production, and result in things just the reverse of what the country which has been lately negotiating our Government anticipated.

# NEW-YORK CANAL FINANCES.

## REPORT OF THE CANAL AUDITOR.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, CANAL DEPARTMENT, [illegible]

[illegible]

The statute creating the office of Auditor requires [illegible] as soon as possible after the close of each fiscal year to submit to the Commissioners of the Canal Fund a statement of the receipts and payments on account of the canals and the canal debt, and the balances of the funds on hand, the description of the same, and the conditions thereof. And such law further requires that such statement shall accompany the annual report of the said Commissioners to the Legislature. Such statute further provides that all the power and duties of the Comptroller, in relation to the canals, except his powers and duties as Commissioner of the Canal Fund, are hereby transferred to and vested in the Auditor. One of the general duties of the Comptroller has been to exhibit to the Legislature at each annual meeting, among other matters, a detailed estimate of the expenditures to be defrayed from the treasury for the ensuing year, specifying each object of expenditure, and whether provided for by permanent or temporary appropriations, and such as are required to be provided for by law, and showing the means from which such expenditures are to be defrayed, and also to suggest plans for the improvement and management of the revenues.

The Auditor supposes that such duty of the Comptroller, to make report so far as it relates to the canals and their revenues and expenditures, is now devolved upon him by such statute creating his office and prescribing its duties. He supposes that such duty might properly, and perhaps with greater propriety, be discharged by a report separate and wholly independent of the statement required to be presented to the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, and transmitted with their report to the Legislature; but as the same object is attained by incorporating the two into one, he has concluded to pursue that plan, and not deviate from the course taken by his predecessors. He therefore respectfully makes the following statement and report:

On the first day of October, in the year 1853, there was belonging to the Canal Fund on hand:

| | |
|---|---|
| Deposits in banks | $1,129,818 61 |
| Invested securities in the custody of the Auditor | 157,726 68 |
| Total amount then on hand | $1,287,544 [illegible] |
| The receipts during the year have been | 6,305,057 68 |
| | $7,592,602 37 |
| The payments during the year have been | 4,[illegible] |
| Total balance at the close of the year | $3,364,008 54 |
| Of this balance there is deposited in banks | $3,016,[illegible] 49 |
| Invested securities in the custody of the Auditor | 148,726 [illegible] |
| Due from the General Fund | 197,002 71 |
| Total | $3,361,071 25 (?) |

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES OF THE FISCAL YEAR.

The following is a statement of the revenues of the State Canals, and the expenses of collection, superintendence and ordinary repairs, during the fiscal year ending the 30th September, 1854.

*Receipts.*

From tolls, rent of surplus water and interest on current canal revenues ... $2,[illegible],665 21

*Payments.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For repairs on the canals: To Superintendents of Repairs | $[illegible] 43 | |
| To Canal Commissioners | 102,341 37 | —1,121,229 [illegible] |
| For collection of tolls: By Collectors | 67,869 77 | |
| By Weigh Masters | 7,673 [illegible] | 75,543 [illegible] |
| For collecting of tolls, printing, salary of Auditor, and clerks of Canal Department, and miscellaneous payments | 36,593 47 | —1,237,365 29 (?) |
| Surplus Revenue | | $1,750,799 91 |
| Amount set apart by the Constitution as a Sinking Fund to pay the interest and redeem the principal of that part of the State debt called the Canal debt | $1,300,000 00 | |
| Of that part of the debt called the General Fund debt | 350,000 00 | —1,650,000 00 |
| | | $100,799 91 |
| Amount set apart under the requirements of the Constitution as a sinking fund for [illegible] | | |
| For payment of interest | $15,691 [illegible] | |
| For the redemption of principal | 79,170 49 | — 94,861 72 (?) |
| | | $5,937 [illegible] |
| Paid into the treasury to defray the necessary expenses of Government | | 200,000 00 |
| Deficiency | | $194,062 71 |

It will be perceived by the preceding statement that the revenues of the canals for the past fiscal year have not been sufficient to meet all the constitutional charges upon them, and that there is a deficiency of $194,062 71, to answer the appropriation made by the Constitution of $200,000, to the General Fund for the expenses of Government.

Following the custom set by his predecessors, for the [illegible] accommodation of the General Fund, [illegible] the Auditor has in quarterly instalments already during the fiscal year advanced the two hundred thousand dollars to the Comptroller for the General Fund.

The only justification the Auditor can offer for such payment is, that it was thus done in obedience to a [illegible] and in conformity with prior custom, without knowledge [illegible] of a deficiency, and that it was impracticable for him to ascertain the true state of the finances, and the fact that there would be a deficiency, [illegible] until after the close of the year [illegible] which must necessarily require some work after the close of such year. Fifty thousand dollars of which sum was advanced by the former Auditor [illegible] of the present Auditor [illegible].

It will be necessary, therefore, that the payment of [illegible] to the General Fund for the support of Government be withheld hereafter, until the Canal Fund shall have been refunded the amount thus overpaid.

It is much to be regretted that the revenues of the canals for the past fiscal year have not been equal to the constitutional charges upon them. They have, however, met all the requirements made upon them for [illegible] of the holders of the State [illegible] and the General Fund [illegible]. With a revenue diminished by untoward [illegible] the unexampled commercial embarrassments [illegible] which no human foresight [illegible] could avoid, with an [illegible] and an unfinished canal struggling [illegible] against works and facilities [illegible] and keeping pace with the wants and demands of trade and commerce, and burdened with an [illegible] the result is not surprising. It ought to teach us, however, that there is good reason to doubt the wisdom and foresight of that financial policy which governs with a rigid iron rule, unyielding [illegible] to any circumstances. [illegible] where improvements are constantly being made [illegible] to meet the exigencies of the times, and [illegible] it appears astonishing to see public works [illegible] crippled by a policy which has [illegible] the opportunity and means of [illegible] alone are wanting for the ingathering of a golden harvest. By the late amendment of the Constitution, however, and the judicious [illegible] which are already appropriated for the improvement and completion of the Canals, these great works will soon be placed in a situation in which they can compete successfully with their iron-bound rivals, and answer with ease all the constitutional demands placed upon them.

EXPENDITURE BY SUPERINTENDENTS.

As shown by the preceding statement, the expenditure by Superintendents of Repairs in the several canals during the last fiscal year amounted to the sum of $[illegible]

This amount of expenditure includes the sum of $[illegible] specially appropriated by chapter 15 of the Laws of 1854, to [illegible] the narrow and crooked portion of the [illegible] Cayuga and Seneca canals, so as to admit [illegible] boats of the enlarged size at the earliest possible period. Such sum should therefore be deducted for the purpose of ascertaining the actual expenditure by the Superintendents, in the ordinary performance of their duties. The amount of expenditure after such deduction, is the sum of ... $854,[illegible]

| | |
|---|---|
| The expenditures for the fiscal year ending 30th September, 1853, were | 776,947 57 |
| Showing an excess of expenditure in the last [illegible] year, of | $75,550 86 (?) |

The table appended [illegible] will show upon what canals the increased expenditure has been made, and that [illegible] of such increase is upon the Erie canal, $17,[illegible] upon the Oswego canal, and the balance [illegible]

A [illegible] if not the whole of such increase [illegible] the [illegible] which the canals were [illegible] of last Spring by the [illegible] and [illegible] the expenditure of an unusual [illegible] put the canals in [illegible] political [illegible] Canal Commissioners [illegible] such [illegible] upon the [illegible] canals and [illegible]

them to provide for the necessity [illegible]

It is not [illegible]

It would be gratifying, and the Auditor would be glad to discover that, if he could, that the expenditures for repairs by superintendents have unaccountably increased within the last four years.

They have been, for several of the past fiscal years, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| For the year ending Sept. 30, 1846 | $607,510 56 (?) |
| For the year ending Sept. 30, 1847 | 628,137 15 (?) |
| For the year ending Sept. 30, 1848 | 587,702 91 |
| For the year ending Sept. 30, 1849 | 549,371 86 (?) |
| For the year ending Sept. 30, 1850 | 550,[illegible] |
| For the year ending Sept. 30, 1851 | 662,[illegible] |
| For the year ending Sept. 30, 1852 | 809,451 [illegible] |
| For the year ending Sept. 30, 1853 | 776,947 57 |
| For the year ending Sept. 30, 1854 | 854,[illegible] |

What has rendered such progressive increase necessary, the Auditor is unable to explain.

It is desirable for the interests of the public works, and to enable them to meet without default the heavy constitutional burdens which are imposed upon them, that some remedy should be devised, and a stop should be put to such increase.

Whether the experiment to let out the Superintendents' sections upon the enlarged portions of the Canal by contract will answer the purpose, is yet to be fully tested. There is no doubt that all or any of the sections would be taken by contractors, and contracts made to keep them in repair for a much less sum than is now annually expended by the State. But the principal difficulty and doubt exists in the idea that the contractor, governed by the principles of self-interest, would do as little as possible and as slightingly as possible, for the stipulated compensation.

Thus although every thing might pass along smoothly under ordinary circumstances, still whenever a large and unexpected breach should occur, requiring a large amount of money and labor to repair the same, and when energy, force and dispatch are the most essential, an individual contractor might not be equal to the emergency, and immense injury be occasioned by delay or insufficiency of the force employed.

Notwithstanding the uncertainty thrown around the prospect of the ultimate success and expediency of such experiment, by such considerations as the above, and others, it is to be hoped that it will be fully and fairly tested, and that it may be successful.

Under the existing general system, the responsibility of the expenditures by superintendents rests with the Canal Commissioners. The Commissioners have over them a controlling and directing power. Money can be advanced to the superintendent only upon the certificate of the Commissioner in charge, and with him rests the power of removal for the improper use or squandering of money, incompetency, or any misconduct in office. A proper exercise of that power energetically bent towards the reduction of expenditures within legitimate and proper limits, cannot be otherwise than successful.

EXPENDITURES FOR REPAIRS BY CANAL COMMISSIONERS.

The next item of expenditure for repairs appearing in the preceding account, is that of Canal Commissioners, which for the past fiscal year amounts to $102,341 37.

This is another item which has been extraordinarily increased within the last few years.

In it are included all appropriations made by the Legislature, directed to be paid out of the moneys appropriated for ordinary repairs of the canals. The expenditures under such head, including the salaries of Canal Commissioners, for several years past, have been as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| For the year ending Sept. 30, 1846 | $54,313 20 (?) |
| For the year ending Sept. 30, 1847 | 75,236 71 |
| For the year ending Sept. 30, 1848 | 67,870 95 |
| For the year ending Sept. 30, 1849 | 80,677 81 |
| For the year ending Sept. 30, 1850 | 210,319 79 (?) |
| For the year ending Sept. 30, 1851 | 110,501 74 |
| For the year ending Sept. 30, 1852 | 120,123 [illegible] |
| For the year ending Sept. 30, 1853 | 227,664 37 (?) |
| For the year ending Sept. 30, 1854 | 102,341 37 |

Such increase of expenditures is, to some extent, attributable to the doubtful policy of the Legislature, and many of the canal officers, to make the constitutional appropriations for collection, superintendence, and ordinary repairs, the pack-horse upon which to saddle all kinds and descriptions of expenditures, and thereby virtually to nullify the restrictive feature of that portion of the fundamental law. Looking over the statute books for the past few years, almost all kinds of expenditures and claims appear to have been in turn ordered paid out of the fund applicable to ordinary repairs. Such was never the meaning or intent of the Constitution. The term "ordinary repairs" had at the time of the adoption of that instrument a definite, statutory sense and meaning as contradistinguished from extraordinary repairs and other expenditures; and its framers used that word "ordinary" for some definite purpose, and not to be nullified and wholly disregarded.

Within these remarks are intended to be included new bridges ordered in new localities where old structures never existed. Such structures, over the Enlarged or any Canal, should clearly be charged to construction and not to ordinary repairs. If they cannot be charged to construction, they are more clearly *extraordinary* than ordinary repairs, and require a special appropriation out of other moneys than the Canal Revenue. The power to restrain the expenditure under that clause within proper and Constitutional limits, rests with the Legislature, and it is to be hoped that they will hereafter give such direction to their appropriations, and make such provision for extraordinary expenditures as will not nullify the limitation and cripple the ability of the Canals to meet all the Constitutional charges upon their revenues.

EXPENDITURES UPON LOCKS ON THE OSWEGO CANAL.

Very heavy charges have been made since the year 1851 in the construction of the enlarged locks upon the Oswego Canal, and charged under the head of ordinary repairs, and are included in the expenditures of the Canal Commissioners for repairs. A law was passed in 1847, chap. 262, in which it was enacted that "when it becomes necessary to rebuild any of the locks on the Oswego Canal, it shall be the duty of the Canal Commissioners to have such locks constructed of the same dimensions as the enlarged locks on the Erie Canal; and for the purpose of ascertaining the increase of expense beyond the cost of reconstructing the locks on the old plan, the Canal Commissioners shall cause accurate estimates to be made of the cost of rebuilding the lock of the present dimensions, and also the cost of constructing the enlarged lock, and such addition shall be paid out of the moneys appropriated by this act;" and then expressly provides that none of such locks shall be rebuilt until such rebuilding "shall be rendered necessary by the failure of those now in use."

The act then appropriates $100,000 for the enlargement of the locks. Such sum was reappropriated in 1849, and again in 1851 and in 1852.

Under the law of 1847 but little was done, some contracts were made, but were afterwards abandoned. And then in 1851 a law was passed to provide for the enlargement of the locks of the Oswego Canal, whereby the Commissioners of the Canal Fund were required to borrow $200,000 in 1851, and $200,000 in 1852, to be applied to the completion of the enlargement of the locks of the Oswego Canal. The second section of such act provides the mode in which the contract shall be entered into for such enlargement, connecting the State Engineer and Division Engineer with the Canal Commissioners to make the contracts.

All the locks upon the canal were let, and contracts entered into under the provisions of the law of 1851, and $200,000 of the money authorized to be borrowed under such act was borrowed.

The contractors entered upon their work under such contracts. The then Auditor refused to appropriate the $200,000 thus borrowed and appropriated by the Legislature towards the payment of drafts drawn for work under such contracts, and claimed to pay therefor out of the moneys appropriated to ordinary repairs under the provisions of such law of 1847. Such $200,000, thus borrowed, was subsequently appropriated by the Legislature to other purposes.

The law of 1847 does not in terms provide that any portion of the moneys to be paid for the enlarged locks shall be paid out of the fund appropriated to repairs. That meaning is inferred from the fact, that such act provides for the excess beyond the cost of locks of the original size, and that none shall be rebuilt until rendered necessary by the failure of those then in use.

The constitutionality of the payment from such fund, and from the general appropriation for repairs, was justified by the then Auditor on the ground, as he states, in his report to the Commissioners of the Canal Fund for the year 1852, page 35, that "it has never been disputed that the rebuilding of a lock on a completed canal is an ordinary repair." If the building of an enlarged lock on the Oswego Canal for an enlarged canal is a mere ordinary repair, why will not the enlargement of the bed of the canal to conform to the enlarged locks be also an ordinary repair?

The principle, if true in one case must be so in the other. The same principle which will hold good to one part of the canal must to the other.

In the year 1853, a specific appropriation was made for such locks out of the revenues of the Canals of $150,000 for the fiscal year commencing the first of October, 1852, and also $100,000 for the year commencing the 1st of October, 1853.

These are the only definite appropriations for such locks out of the revenues. There was no specific appropriation made therefor at the last session. Taking the view the Auditor does in relation to the constitutional question of enlarging locks under the head of repairs, he has been unwilling to apply more of such Canal revenues to such locks during the last fiscal year, than was specifically appropriated by the Legislature. By the act, chapter 329 of the laws of 1854, to provide for the enlargement of the Erie, the Oswego and the Cayuga and Seneca Canals, and other purposes, a specific appropriation was made of $100,000 for the then current year for the enlargement of the Oswego Canal. The Auditor has therefore, upon the strength of such appropriation, and of the $100,000 appropriation made by the act of 1847, and reappropriated in 1853, passed the payment of the Commissioners' drafts for such locks. Such drafts have been paid the last fiscal year to the amount of $349,183 25 (?)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Deduct amount of appropriation out of tolls for the last fiscal year | $100,000 00 | |
| Balance of moneys appropriated by laws of 1847, and reappropriated in 1853, with interest accumulated thereon | [illegible] | 304,650 [illegible] |
| Leaving the amount of | | $44,[illegible] |

to be taken out of the appropriation for the enlargement.

Even if the construction which is asked for the law of 1847, should be sanctioned, the money paid out of tolls upon the contracts, to an amount equal to what the locks would have cost if built upon the original size, such payment should undoubtedly be limited to the estimates made by the engineers of such cost, under the law, for there is no other mode of ascertaining such cost. The engineer's estimate on file in this department and dated on the [illegible] 1852, makes the cost of locks of the original size at ... $446,[illegible]

There has been paid upon such locks [illegible] ... $[illegible]

Being an excess paid over the estimated cost of locks of the original size [illegible]

And since the close of the fiscal year there has been paid upon such locks the further sum of ... $2,947 30

Making the present excess ... $109,[illegible]

ENLARGEMENT OF THE LOCKS OF THE CAYUGA AND SENECA CANAL.

The enlargement of the locks of the Cayuga and Seneca Canal has also, for some years past, contributed to increase the expenditures for repairs.

By Chapter 236 of the Laws of 1836, the Canal Commissioners were directed, as soon as the locks on the Cayuga and Seneca Canal were required to be rebuilt, to rebuild them with stone of the same width as the enlarged locks on the Erie Canal.

Then by Chapter 249 of the Laws of 1847, it was enacted that whenever it should become necessary to substitute new locks for the old locks in the Cayuga and Seneca Canal, the Commissioners should cause minute estimates to be made of the cost of rebuilding the locks on the plan prescribed by such act of 1836; and also minute estimates of the cost of constructing said locks of composite of the same dimensions as the enlarged locks on the Erie Canal, which estimates were to be submitted to the Canal Board, and when approved by such Board, and if the expense of composite locks of the enlarged size should not exceed the expense of the stone locks as prescribed by the act of 1836, then the Commissioners were directed to construct the locks on the enlarged plan, and the cost thereof should "be charged to the fund appropriated to ordinary repairs."

It then appears by the minutes of the Canal Board, dated July 22, 1848, that estimates of the cost of such locks as required by such last mentioned act were presented, and that the cost of the locks, under the law of 1836, was estimated at $186,709 64; under the law of 1847, at $130,416 67; and the locks were therefore ordered to be built of composite of the enlarged size.

The locks have since then been put under contract, and have proceeded far towards completion.

By chapter 330 of the Laws of 1853, there was appropriated the sum of $90,000, to be applied to the increased cost of building said locks of the enlarged size, over the expense of rebuilding them of the size of the present locks.

By chapter 213, Laws of 1840, the Canal Commissioners were authorized in rebuilding the Cayuga and Seneca Canal, in case the interests of the State required it, to separate the Canal from Seneca River, and construct an independent channel for the same from the head of lock No. 9 below Seneca Falls, to the Montezuma level, crossing the Seneca River by an aqueduct, and thereby dispensing with rebuilding of three locks. And such law further directed that the expenses incurred under such act should be paid out of the fund appropriated to ordinary repairs.

Under such laws of 1847 and 1849, the expenditures for the enlargement of such locks and new channel have been charged to tolls, up to and including the fiscal year ending the first day of October, 1853, amounting in all to the sum of $87,265 46, since which time the expenditures upon such locks have been covered by special appropriation, made by the Legislature in 1853, and the appropriation of $101,000 made by section 2, chap. 329, of the Laws of 1854, for the enlargement of that Canal under the late amendment of the Constitution.

The amount expended upon such locks during the last fiscal year, and thus charged to the special appropriations of 1853 and 1854, is $56,780 48, making, in all, the sum of $144,045 94 expended upon the enlargement of such locks.

The Auditor has declined charging any of such expenditures for the enlargement of the locks to tolls, upon the ground that he did not feel himself justified in so doing without a special appropriation by the Legislature.

The provisions of the acts of 1847 and 1849 lost their force as appropriation acts in two years after their passage. Directing the expenditures to be paid out of moneys appropriated to repairs, was virtually making an appropriation thereout for those locks, and was the appropriation act which justified the payment. The Constitution, sec. 8, article 7, expressly provides that no moneys shall be paid out of the treasury except in pursuance of an appropriation made by law; nor unless such payment be made within *two years next after the passage of such appropriation act*. These acts having lost their force as appropriation acts, by the expiration of such two years, could not justify the payment out of such moneys thus appropriated to repairs, the work done not legitimately coming under the head of "*ordinary repairs*."

The Constitution of 1846 made no provision for the enlargement of the Cayuga and Seneca canal; "the remainder was required to be applied simply to the enlargement of the Erie, and the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley canals." The late amendment of the Constitution adopted in the month of March last, provides that the remainder shall be appropriated, among other things, to the enlargement of the Cayuga and Seneca canal, and directs the appropriation of $2,250,000, including such remainder, to the enlargement of that and other canals.

The very fact of providing for that enlargement out of the remainder, is conclusive evidence that it was not intended to be included in ordinary repairs, and virtually negatives any construction which might therefore have been given in favor of its being thus included. Upon a well established and fundamental principle of construction, its being expressly included in one place, is a virtual exclusion of it in the other. The enlargement of the locks forms a part of the work of the enlargement of the canal, as much so as the section work; and therefore no part of the expenditures for the enlargement of the locks upon that canal, has been charged to repairs during the last fiscal year.

The Auditor has, in addition to his views of the Constitution to justify his departure from precedent, if it needs any, the fact that such sums could not be charged to repairs without cutting short the provisions required to be made for interest on the loans and the Sinking Fund, and thus affecting the rights of creditors guaranteed to them by the Constitution.

DAMAGES TO WATER POWER ON THE BLACK RIVER.

When the Auditor assumed the duties of his office, he found that drafts had been paid by his predecessor which were drawn by the Canal Commissioner in charge upon the Auditor, to satisfy damages to mill owners on the Black River, for deficiency of water to supply their mills in some seasons of drouth, alleged to have been occasioned by the use of the waters of the Black River, for the supply of the Black River canal and Erie canal feeder. Such damage having been assessed by the Division Engineer, under the direction of the Canal Commissioners, without the intervention of appraisers.

Following such precedent, the present Auditor also continued the payment of such drafts to the amount of $2,350, when, on a careful investigation of the subject, he became satisfied that there had been a permanent appropriation made by the State of the waters of the Black River for the use of the Black River and Erie Canals, and, therefore, the Canal Appraisers alone were vested with the authority to appraise such damages, and the Canal Commissioner and Division Engineer had no jurisdiction. Such damages thus paid are included in the expenditures by Canal Commissioners.

The Canal Commissioner and mill-owners claim that the Commissioner can settle such damages under the provisions of chapter 196 of the Laws of 1853.

The first section of such act provides that "whenever the navigation of any of the Canals shall be interrupted or endangered by reason of a deficiency of water, it shall be the duty of the Canal Commissioners, without delay, to supply such deficiency;" and the Canal Commissioners "shall have the power to enter upon and use all lands, streams, and waters, which, in their judgment, may be necessary or proper to be used, to procure a *temporary supply* of water for such canals."

The second section of such act provides, that when damages shall be claimed by the owner of lands, streams, or waters used for temporary purposes under the authority given in such first section, such damages shall be agreed upon or appraised in the same manner as when lands shall have been occupied for temporary purposes. But it appears to the Auditor that such statute does not and cannot apply to a case where the stream is the only mode of supply for the Canal, and its waters are solely relied on for its permanent supply. And that it clearly applies only to cases where extraordinary means are rendered necessary, and used for extraordinary emergencies.

The act authorizing the construction of the Black River canal and Erie canal feeder, being chapter 157 of the Laws of 1836, requires the feeder and canal to be "so constructed as to pass as large a quantity of water to the Erie canal as can reasonably be spared from the Black River, and from the northerly portion of the Black River canal," and the last section of the act provides for the manner in which the waters shall be passed to the Erie canal. The Canal Commissioners, under the authority of such act, have proceeded in the construction of the Black River Canal, the summit level of which is at Booneville. From Booneville to the Black River, upon such level, has been constructed a navigable feeder, and where such feeder connects with the Black River, an expensive and permanent stone dam has been erected across such river, to turn so much of the waters of the river as might be necessary to supply the Black River Canal with water in both directions, and a sufficient amount of water towards the south, to operate as a feeder for the Erie canal upon the Rome level.

From the time of the construction of the Black River Canal down to the present time, the waters of the Black River alone have been relied upon to feed the Black River Canal with water; and there is no other stream that can be relied upon or used for such purpose.

The duty of the Canal Commissioners in relation to the appropriation of streams is plainly laid down in the Revised Statutes, first edition, vol. 1, page 220, section 16, which is in the following words:

"In the construction of every canal of which the construction is or shall be authorized by law, the Canal Commissioners shall have power, and it shall be *their duty*, to make all such canals, feeders, locks, dams, aqueducts, and other works, as they shall deem the proper construction of such canal to require; and they *shall enter on and take possession of*, and use, all lands, streams and waters, the appropriation of which for the use of such canals and works shall, in their judgment be necessary."

The Canal Commissioners in obedience to, and under the power conferred upon them by such section, have constructed such permanent and expensive dam, with a navigable feeder, to throw the waters of the Black River into the Black River Canal as its only source of supply.

Having thus erected the Canal dams and feeders, for the use of the waters of the Black River, and used the same as the only means of supply for the Canal, during the entire season of navigation, since the construction of the Canal, and with no other waters there which can be used for such purpose, it appears to the Auditor that the Commissioners must be deemed to have made a permanent appropriation of such waters. The law makes it their duty so to do; and being their duty, it will presume that the acts of its officers are governed and controlled by such duty. The law [illegible] proceedings as being necessary to constitute an appropriation: the taking possession of, and use of the waters [illegible] is all that is necessary.

Again, the supply of water from the Black River, for the Black River and Erie Canals, being found [illegible] the Legislature, by chapter 161, of the Laws of 1851, authorized and directed the Canal Commissioners to cause surveys to be made, and to erect dams and reservoirs upon the head-waters of the Black River, and by so doing [illegible] of the water which would otherwise escape in freshets, in order that it might be let down as needed during the Summer months, and create greater uniformity in the supply of the waters of the Black River, "for the supply of the Black River and Erie Canals."

The Legislature must, when they passed that act, have relied upon the waters of the Black River, as the source of permanent supply, and considered such waters as appropriated and used for a permanent, and not temporary purpose.

It does not appear to the Auditor possible, that when the power, authority and duty of the Canal Commissioners under the statute, to make a permanent appropriation of the waters are so clear, and when such permanent appropriation has been so clearly recognized by statute, that it is competent now, for the accommodation of mill owners and claimants, for any power short of the Legislature to change it into a temporary appropriation, and presume that the former State officers have violated their duty, and have been using permanently, and as the only source of supply, the waters of the Black River, under the law of 1853, which in terms is intended only to apply to unusual and temporary emergencies.

Holding such views, the Auditor refused the payment of a draft drawn upon him under the authority of such law of 1853. The holder of the draft applied for and obtained a mandamus against the Auditor, from one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of this the Third Judicial district; an appeal has been taken by the Auditor from such decision, and is now pending undetermined, before the general term of the Supreme Court in such district.

The Auditor is not surprised that the owners of the water power upon the Black River, should be urgent in their claim, that there has been no permanent appropriation, for with damages assessed to them annually for such appropriation of the waters as temporary under the Laws of 1853; the drouth of Summer becomes to them the harvest of the year, and the State in payment of damages annually to old mills, and to new ones in process of construction, and hereafter to be constructed for such temporary occupation, will nearly, if not entirely, absorb the whole revenue of such canal, and pay twenty times the amount of damages which would have been necessary or required under a permanent appropriation. When there is no permanent appropriation new mills and structures have their claim for damages, as well as old ones. It is a question of large pecuniary interest to the State, and as it appears to the Auditor a very simple and plain one; and he has therefore deemed it his duty to test the question in the Courts, and call the attention of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund and the Legislature thereto.

Another effect of the question as to whether such appropriation is temporary or permanent, is of small moment; but it is proper that it should be alluded to in this place; and that is, if temporary, the damages become a charge annually upon the account for superintendence and repairs; if permanent, they are disposed of at once, and charged to the account of construction.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE REVENUES—INCREASE OF TOLLS.

In view of the insufficiency of the revenues of the canals to meet the charges imposed upon them, it appears incumbent upon the public agents to see whether such revenues cannot be improved.

Upon an examination of the amount of revenue collected annually, it appears that up to and including the year 1851, there was a steady and gradual increase of the revenues, until in that year it reached the sum of $3,703,999 [illegible]. During that year the Legislature released the railroads from the payment of tolls, and the Canal Board, in the Spring of 1852, made a large reduction of toll upon many articles, which then were and still are largely transported upon the canals, and formed a considerable source of revenue. The result of which has been, that in the next fiscal year the revenues declined over half a million of dollars, and have remained nearly stationary since.

In the season of navigation for 1851 the amount of tonnage upon the Canals was 3,582,733 tons, and the tolls thereon amounted to $3,329,727. In the same season of 1852 the tonnage amounted to 3,863,441 tons, being an increase of 280,708 tons, while the tolls amounted only to $3,118,244, being a diminution of $211,483, and in 1853, with an increased tonnage over 1851 of 505,120 tons, there was a falling off in the tolls below those of 1851 of $125,669. Upon the tonnage of 1853, at the rates of toll of 1851, the revenues of the Canals for 1853 would have been $3,580,012, which exceeds the actual revenues $472,368. The following table shows the reductions and the losses occasioned to the revenues thereby, and it exhibits conclusively that the reduction of tolls at such time practically operated for the benefit of forwarders, to the injury of the State, and was not upon articles which needed the reduction to invite and increase their transportation.

| Articles reduced. | Amount of reduction, from | to | Toll at rates of 1851 in 1853 | Toll at reduced rates in 1853 | Difference in toll collected on articles reduced | Per cent. of reduction on articles reduced |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | mills | mills | | | | |
| Merchandise | 8 | 4 | 454,378 | 227,189 | 227,189 | 50 |
| Merchandise | 5 | 4 | 257,049 | 205,639 | 51,410 | 20 |
| Railroad iron | 2.5 | 1.5 | 120,614 | 72,369 | 48,245 | 40 |
| Down freight | | | 489,017 | 395,250 | 112,767 | 22.64 |
| | | | $1,320,058 | 900,447 | 439,611 | 33 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Between the years 1851 and 1853 the per cent. of reduction on all merchandise reduced from 8 and 5 mills to 4 mills was | 39.16 |
| Per cent. of reduction in total tolls ($3,329,777) for season of navigation | 13.20 |
| Per cent. of reduction in tolls on down freight | 4.515 |

There can be no doubt, that a judicious revision of the rates of toll, and a reasonable increase upon many articles, which are now too low, would add much to the revenues.

And it is perfectly evident, that the tolls in 1850 and 1851 were much nearer the most productive revenue standard, than they have been at any time since.

TOLLS UPON RAILROADS.

There can be no question, that the revenues of the canals are much and seriously affected by the carrying trade of railroads, running through this State or portions of it. The roads have been built and are owned by corporations, the creatures of State legislation, and subject to its control. Under the law of the State they are enjoying extraordinary rights and privileges, and it appears to the Auditor, that, under the present condition of the finances, and the state of the canal revenues, justice and equity demand, that those corporations should, until the canal is completed, be required to pay, upon some equitable basis, in the form of tolls, upon the tonnage transported by them, a bonus to the State for such rights and privileges.

It is not right that the people should be taxed to make up a deficiency occasioned, in part at least, by the privileges enjoyed by such corporations. Of the right to impose such toll there can be no doubt; all such railroad corporations are the creatures of State legislation; they are indebted to the State through the acts of the Legislature for their existence and vitality. By no other power could they have been brought into existence. In their creation it was in the power of the Legislature to vest them with as much or as little power, right and privileges, as might be deemed proper. The Legislature could then have vested them with power to carry freight or prohibited it altogether. Having the right to confer or deny that power as a natural consequence, being sovereign, they could, in conferring it, prescribe the conditions on which it could be exercised. A right to exclude must and does include the right to tax. By section 1 of article 8 of the Constitution of this State, the people have reserved to the Legislature the right from time to time to alter or repeal all special acts or general laws in relation to the creation of such corporations.

The right of regulation or prohibition has not, therefore, been exhausted by the Legislature, and the power still remains with them, to prescribe the conditions or restrictions upon which the incorporations may carry freight. As a necessary consequence, the Legislature has now the full right and power in prescribing those conditions to impose such tolls as to them may appear right and proper, and may be demanded by the interests of the State.

It is to be hoped, therefore, that, under the present emergency, the Legislature will take this subject into consideration, and impose such tolls upon the tonnage of the several railroads, diverting trade from the several State canals, as will serve, in a measure at least, to protect and maintain the revenues of the State, and be neither unjust nor inequitable towards the railroad corporations.

Such protection is needed now, while the canals are unfinished, and, by reason of their incomplete condition, unable to compete successfully with the iron bound roads. But after the enlargement shall be completed, the necessity for demanding tolls upon railroads will have ceased, and then, without doubt, the canals will be able to maintain themselves successfully, profitably and triumphantly.

The Auditor has heard it alleged by many that the revenues of the Canals are not seriously affected by railroads, and therefore there is not in fact any just cause for the imposition of toll upon the tonnage of those roads. But he has always regarded such allegations rather as pretences set up without foundation to avoid the imposition of toll than as being seriously alleged as facts. At the north, there is the Northern Railroad, constructed for the avowed purpose of diverting a portion of the Western trade from the New-York State Canals through the Welland Canal, Lake Ontario, and the St. Lawrence to Ogdensburg, and thence to Boston, and carrying over 200,000 tons of freight per annum, as appears by the report of the State Engineer, for the year 1853. There are also the Rensselaer and Saratoga, and the Saratoga and Washington Railroads, each carrying annually, as appears by their respective reports, over 30,000 tons of freight through that region of country, for the accommodation of which the Northern Canal was built, and the Albany Northern road, lately finished and in operation, running through the same region on the other side of the Canal. In the central portion of the State is the New-York Central Railroad, running nearly parallel and in the immediate vicinity of the Erie Canal for its entire length, and having transported during the last fiscal year, as appears by their report, lately published, 849,906 tons of freight. There are also [illegible] the Watertown and Rome Railroad, carrying annually over 100,000 tons of freight in that section for the benefit of which the Black River Canal was built, and the Oswego and Syracuse Railroad, running parallel and from point to point with the Oswego Canal and transporting annually about 40,000 tons of freight.

Near the southern border extending from the Hudson River to Lake Erie, is the New-York and Erie Railroad, carrying [illegible] annually over six hundred thousand tons of freight, tapping, at its western terminus, the trade of Lake Erie, and by its tributaries the Buffalo, Corning and New-York, the [illegible] New-York City, the Cayuga and Susquehanna, the Canandaigua and Elmira [illegible] the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls [illegible] the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, lately finished, drawing freight from the Erie Canal at its Western terminus and upon [illegible] line. The total tonnage of such roads in 1853, except the Syracuse and Binghamton and the Albany Northern, and including the Central, as reported for the last fiscal year, was one million eight hundred and twenty-nine thousand seven hundred and twenty-six tons. It cannot, for a moment, be questioned that much of such freight has been diverted from the Canals, and if it were not for such roads a very large proportion thereof would have gone to increase the revenue and tonnage of the New-York Canals. It is sometimes urged as a reason why the roads should not be thus taxed, that with them the carriage of freight is not a profitable but a losing business, and they therefore cannot afford to pay the tax. Whether such is the fact or not does not affect the question of diversion, nor is it of any special moment in any view of the case, except that if these companies will carry freight at ruinous prices to divert trade from the Canals and draw it to other channels, they are deserving of less sympathy, and tolls should be the more readily imposed upon them.

The total movement of freight, or the number of tons carried one mile upon the New-York State Canals during the year 1853, (that of 1854 has not as yet been ascertained,) was 709,380,833 tons. The amount of tolls collected that year upon all property, exclusive of [illegible], was $2,955,020. Dividing such amount of toll by the total movement it gives the average toll per ton per mile in that year at 4.23 mills. By the report of the New-York Central Railroad for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1854, it appears that the total movement of freight, or number of tons carried one mile, on that road during such year was 81,168,080 tons. Multiplying such total movement by 4.23 mills, the average rate of toll per mile, and it furnishes the sum of $343,339 19 as being the probable amount of toll which would have been realized during the last fiscal year at full canal toll rates from the New-York Central line alone.

By the annual report of the State Engineer and Surveyor, for 1853, it appears that the several railroads hereinafter mentioned, reported for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1853, their tonnage and total movement of freight, as follows:

| | Tonnage. | Total Mov'm't. |
|---|---|---|
| Northern Railroad | 204,816 | 16,505,148 |
| Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad | 33,200 | 1,379,751 (?) |
| Saratoga and Washington Railroad | 32,107 | 1,792,165 |
| Watertown and Rome Railroad | 107,901 | 6,603,603 (?) |
| Oswego and Syracuse Railroad | 36,486 | 1,020,510 (?) |
| New-York and Erie Railroad | 631,928 | 101,620,529 (?) |
| Buffalo, Corning, and N. Y. Railroad | 24,199 | 672,177 |
| Buffalo and New-York City Railroad | 28,569 | 1,790,819 (?) |
| Cayuga and Susquehanna Railroad | 89,774 | 3,147,055 (?) |
| Canandaigua and Elmira Railroad | 30,501 | 1,760,092 |
| Canandaigua and Niagara Falls R. | 20,749 | 389,646 (?) |
| Total | 1,279,931 | 136,863,943 (?) |

By the above it will be readily seen that upon an equitable basis, and exercising a fair and reasonable discrimination in relation to the roads and articles to be charged with toll, a revenue can be derived for the State from such source to from $500,000 to $750,000, which would materially and effectually enhance the Canal revenues, and enable them to meet all the constitutional charges upon them, and provide for certain items of expenditure and classes of debts which are not now and cannot, under the Constitution, be provided for out of the Canal revenues.

FRAUDS UPON THE REVENUE, AND INSPECTION OF CANAL BOATS AND THEIR CARGOES.

Some improvement in the revenues would be created if frauds upon the revenues could be more effectually checked.

It is very evident, from an inspection of the returns to this Department of property transported on the canals, that the State has been, during the last as well as former fiscal years, largely defrauded in the revenues. A system has been adopted of late by forwarders upon the canals which virtually nullifies the provisions of law requiring a just and true bill of lading to be presented to the Collector, from whom a clearance is demanded, and affords great facilities for fraud. A shipping bill is prepared expressly for use by the captain to obtain his clearance and to exhibit to canal officers when demanded, and is made up by general estimates many times before the boat is loaded, and not with particularity. The true bill is not put into the captain's hands, but is forwarded by mail or express to the consignee. In such cases it is a very easy matter to under-estimate upon such shipping bill the weight of articles charged with high rates of toll, and over-estimate the weight of those charged with lower rates, and making the aggregate estimate of weight conform to the true weight of the cargo, no error can be detected by weigh lock, and the canal revenue consequently suffer unless detected by extraordinary vigilance on the part of the canal officers. Some cases of such character have been discovered, and in every case the Auditor has directed the penalties to be enforced, and has not regarded the excuse of its being sanctioned by the system of transacting business without intent to defraud as being of any avail. He considers the forwarder in preparing and furnishing the bill, and the captain in presenting it, to guarantee and be responsible for its correctness, and must be so held strictly, or the law requiring a true bill, as it should do, is a dead letter.

One mode adopted to a very great extent, for defrauding the State in clearing articles chargeable with a high rate of toll as articles paying a much lower rate, is [illegible] concealing those paying a high rate of toll under others paying a much lower rate, and omitting articles thus concealed from the bill of lading. The penalty now is treble toll, one-third of which is given to the officer making the discovery. The penalty is [illegible] to form a proper protection, as a penalty to the State. Those who are sufficiently dishonest and low in their habits to attempt such fraud, will, with such light penalty, run the hazard of discovery; thinking, if discovered in one instance, they will more than make up the loss by their gain in those instances in which they will be undiscovered. The penalty should therefore be increased by forfeiting the boat and cargo, or, at least, the articles attempted to be passed fraudulently, and the presentation of a false bill of lading might, in addition, be made a misdemeanor, and punishable criminally.

An additional remedy for the prevention of such frauds will be found in taking such steps as may be necessary to insure greater vigilance in the inspection of boats and their cargoes.

The office of Inspector was created for the protection of the revenue and the detection of fraud. It may have been effectual for such purpose in times gone by, but it is not so any longer. With but few honorable exceptions, the duties have been very indifferently discharged, and were it not for the vigilance of other officers than inspectors, frauds upon the revenues would have gone unchecked. It is not to be disguised that the office has been treated and looked upon to a very great extent as a sinecure and a reward for political services, and the incumbents have therefore felt impatient at being called upon to perform the legitimate duties appertaining to their office. Before the opening of navigation the present season, at the suggestion of the Auditor, the Canal Board passed a regulation requiring inspectors to make weekly returns, under oath, of their inspections to the Auditor. It was hoped that by this means more vigilance and activity in the discharge of the duties of the office might be created; but the Auditor regrets to say that it has proved a failure, and that a very large majority of the returns show that the duties of inspectors have rested very easy and light upon the time and consciences of most of the incumbents.

As it is not and cannot be expected that all boats can be thoroughly inspected, the best practicable mode of preventing and detecting fraud is for the inspector frequently and indiscriminately to select a boat arriving at its place of destination, and attend to the tallying out of the cargo, and make his selections in such way that each forwarder may suppose that his boat may be the one next selected. Such fact the Auditor has endeavored to urge and impress upon the minds of the inspectors, but with no beneficial effect. The general inspection of boats just clearing from their starting-place, and consisting, as it does in most instances, in simply measuring the depth of water drawn by the boat, or walking upon the deck and taking a "general" look at as much of the cargo as is in plain sight, is idle as a means of detecting fraud; and such remark is, of course, equally true when such general inspection is made at the place of destination, or any other point.

The following summary of the returns of the inspectors for the past year, will show that, as a general thing, fraud has had nothing to fear from their vigilance:

| Residence of Inspectors. | Number of Inspectors. | Whole number of boats inspected. | Inspected at place: Of Clearance. | Between clearance and destination. | Of Destination. | Character of inspec'n: By General look. | By tallying part of cargo. | By tallying all cargo. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New-York | 6 | 1,[illegible] | ...... | ...... | 1,[illegible] | 1,864 | ...... | 2 |
| Brooklyn | 2 | 873 | ...... | ...... | 873 | 873 | ...... | ...... |
| Albany | 6 | 4,749 | 41 | 31 | 4,670 | 4,749 | ...... | ...... |
| W. Troy and Troy | 4 | 2,046 (?) | 98 | 194 (?) | 1,748 (?) | 1,946 (?) | ...... | ...... |
| Schenectady | 1 | 1,157 | 100 | 966 (?) | 95 | 1,114 | 40 | 3 |
| Fulton | 1 | 594 (?) | ...... | 572 | 72 | 580 | 14 | ...... |
| Utica | 2 | 1,177 | 250 | 363 (?) | 664 | 1,142 | 19 | 16 |
| Rome | 1 | 1,391 (?) | 500 | 803 (?) | 45 | 1,366 (?) | 15 | ...... |
| Syracuse | 1 | 947 (?) | 39 | 703 (?) | 56 | 941 | 6 | ...... |
| Rochester | 2 | 1,200 | 353 | 330 | 517 | 1,148 | 50 | 1 |
| Lockport | 1 | 400 (?) | 81 | 925 (?) | 90 | 349 (?) | 35 | 21 |
| Tonawanda | 1 | 335 (?) | 321 | 150 | 8 | 780 (?) | 7 | ...... |
| Lower Black Rock | 1 | 457 | 246 | 211 | ...... | 457 | ...... | ...... |
| Buffalo | 4 | 7,137 (?) | 4,301 | [illegible] | 18 | 7,136 | 1 | ...... |
| Whitehall | 1 | 2,021 (?) | 1,994 | [illegible] | 65 | 2,011 (?) | [illegible] | ...... |
| Salina | 1 | 578 | 348 | 224 (?) | 6 | 516 | [illegible] | 66 |
| Oswego | 2 | 919 | 850 | 38 | 101 | 910 | 9 | ...... |
| Geneva | 1 | 1,[illegible] | 158 | 800 (?) | 36 | 1,306 (?) | 64 | ...... |
| Total | | 26,287 (?) | 11,139 | 5,[illegible] | 10,[illegible] | 25,[illegible] | 366 (?) | 1[illegible] |

This table exhibits the fact that, in the (7) seven most important localities, the cargoes of only 5 boats were tallied off during the entire season: New-York 2, Buffalo 1, Oswego 2, Brooklyn, Albany, Troy and West Troy, none. And at Buffalo, out of 7,000 boats inspected, only 18 of them were of those whose destination was at Buffalo.

The Auditor considers the continuance of the office of Inspector, as it is now regulated, an unnecessary expense, productive of little if any good.

The Inspector is appointed by the Canal Board, but his office is made subservient to that of Collector, and he is placed under the direction of the Collector. But the practical working of this is the same as in most similar cases, where the directing power has not the power of appointment or removal. The Inspector is too independent of the Collector in the tenure of his office to be controlled by him. The only mode, in the opinion of the Auditor, to remedy the evil, is to abolish the office of Inspector altogether, at all points where Collector's offices are located, and make the Collector responsible for the proper inspection of boats, and at places where inspectors are now located, allow the Collector an additional number of clerks to enable him to discharge such extra amount of duty. This course, it is believed, will considerably lessen the expense, provide more competent inspectors, and create more efficiency and vigilance in that branch of the service.

ENLARGEMENT AND COMPLETION OF THE CANALS.

The people, aware of the wants and interests of their State [illegible]

[illegible] policy of the Constitution of 1846 [illegible]

At the last session of the Legislature, out of the loans authorized to be made under such amendment of the Constitution, there was appropriated for the enlargement and completion of the canals,

| | |
|---|---|
| For the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1854 | $2,[illegible] |
| For the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1855 | 2,250,000 00 (?) |
| Total | $4,500,000 00 (?) |

There was expended during the last fiscal year in addition to the old appropriations upon the several canals out of such new appropriations:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For the enlargement of the Erie | $404,594 98 (?) | |
| For the enlargement of the Oswego | 46,[illegible] 27 | |
| For the enlargement of the Cayuga and Seneca | 46,146 55 (?) | |
| For the enlargement of the locks of Champlain | [illegible] | |
| For the completion of the Black River | [illegible] | |
| For the completion of the Genesee Valley | 20,467 44 | |
| | | $521,[illegible] |

There has been expended during the present fiscal year upon such canals:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For the enlargement of the Erie | $236,715 67 (?) | |
| For the enlargement of the Oswego | 31,547 25 | |
| For the enlargement of the Cayuga and Seneca | 10,136 11 (?) | |
| For the enlargement of the locks Champlain | [illegible] | |
| For the completion of the Black River | [illegible] | |
| For the completion of the Genesee Valley | 15,[illegible] | |
| | | $401,[illegible] |
| Unexpended amount of appropriation | | 3,577,059 [illegible] |
| Total | | $4,500,000 00 |

Of such unexpended amount there belongs to the appropriations made to the several canals, as follows, to wit:

| | |
|---|---|
| Erie | $2,977,[illegible] |
| Oswego | 218,874 [illegible] |
| Cayuga and Seneca | 133,[illegible] |
| Locks of the Champlain | [illegible] |
| Black River | 67,[illegible] |
| Genesee Valley | [illegible] |
| Total unexpended balance | $3,577,[illegible] |

In stating the above balances as unexpended upon the appropriations for the enlargement of the Erie and the completion of the Genesee Valley Canals, the sum of $34,000 has been deducted from the special appropriation to the Erie and added to the appropriation for the Genesee Valley Canal, under a resolution of the Canal Board, passed in pursuance of sec. 1, chap. 330 of the Laws of 1854.

CONTRACTS ENTERED INTO.

Under the authority of the law passed at the last session of the Legislature to carry out the provisions of the amendment of the Constitution, contracts to a large amount have been entered into by the Contracting Board and filed in this Department. The amount let upon each of the several canals, with the estimated cost at contract prices and at engineers' estimates, are as follows:

*Estimated Cost.*

| | At Contract Prices. | At Engineers' Estimates. |
|---|---|---|
| Erie | $3,[illegible] 44 | $4,631,784 65 |
| Oswego | 440,197 [illegible] | 506,[illegible] |
| Cayuga and Seneca | 235,[illegible] | 280,[illegible] |
| Champlain | 67,994 10 | 80,452 10 (?) |
| Black River | 131,[illegible] | 144,039 [illegible] |
| Genesee Valley | 164,[illegible] | 183,[illegible] |
| Total | $4,[illegible] | $5,770,[illegible] |

Showing that the work thus far has been contracted for at $1,330,785 [illegible] less than engineers' estimates, being an average of over [illegible] per cent.

This is a highly gratifying result, and has happily put at rest the fears and apprehensions of some of the friends of the canals that the unusually high prices of provisions and produce which have prevailed during the past year would have ruinously increased the expense of the work.

The restrictions which were wisely thrown around the contracting board in the making of contracts have operated very advantageously and equaled the anticipations of its warmest friends.

UNAVAILABLE FUNDS BELONGING TO THE CANAL FUND.

At the last Session of the Legislature the moneys which might be realized from the sale of the Bank Fund Stock were appropriated to pay certain demands against the State; and for the purpose of meeting such appropriations the Commissioners of the Canal Fund have disposed of such Stock at par as follows: $12,000 thereof has been disposed of to the Comptroller, and the balance, $125,372, was taken and transferred as an investment, for a portion of the premiums arising from the loans made during the year.

Such sale reduces the available securities on hand to the

| | |
|---|---|
| Deposits in Canal Bank, Albany, failed 1848 | $[illegible] |
| Deposits in Walter Joy's Bank, Buffalo, failed 1849 | 60,[illegible] |
| Real estate securities of latter bank | 80,[illegible] |
| Total | $[illegible] |

The amounts due from the broken banks remain as they were last year.

The Patchin Bank, of Buffalo, which was referred to by the late Auditor in his annual report for the previous fiscal year, as having [illegible] such fiscal year with about $50,000 of tolls in deposit, has satisfactorily and fully arranged such tolls, and the same are now amply secured and deposited in Chautauque County Bank to the credit of the Treasurer.

WALTER JOY'S BANK.

In the year 1849 Walter Joy's Bank of Buffalo failed, having $60,132 08 of Canal moneys in deposit. Such debt never has been collected and it has been annually referred to in the reports of my predecessors as being in the hands of the Attorney General for collection. The present Auditor, soon after coming into office, endeavored to ascertain the true state of that debt and the prospect of its collection. Neither the office of the Auditor nor of the Attorney General contained the desired information. But after much inquiry by the Auditor, and by the Attorney General at the request of the Auditor, it was ascertained that as early as August, 1852, a judgment had been entered upon the report of a referee against the State in the then pending suit to enforce the real estate security held by the State for the debt, and the judgment had been permitted to become absolute without the first step having been taken by the late Attorney General to review such judgment and the finding of the referee.

The circumstances connected with such indebtedness and the proceedings to collect the same, so near as they can be ascertained by the Auditor, are substantially as follows:

In the Spring of 1848, Walter Joy's Bank was designated by the Canal Board to receive the deposits of the Canal moneys collected at Black Rock, in the county of Erie, and Walter Joy, George B. Webster, and John B. Shephard, became securities for the faithful payment of, and accounting for such deposits. That in pursuance of such designation such deposits were made in such Bank, so that in the month of April, 1849, they had accumulated to the sum of $60,132 08.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund then, having become somewhat alarmed for the safety of such deposits, sent a special agent, Hon. Frederick Whittlesey, of Rochester, to Buffalo to obtain the payment of such deposits or further security.

Such agent was unable to obtain payment, but Walter Joy and George B. Webster, two of the securities of the Bank to the State for such deposits, being, as copartners, indebted to the Walter Joy Bank in the sum of $65,000 and upwards, in order to secure the payment of such their indebtedness to the Bank, with their respective wives, executed and delivered to Walter Joy, as President of Walter Joy's Bank, a bond and mortgage upon certain real estate owned by them as tenants in common, and situate in the city of Buffalo, conditioned for the payment of $65,000, with interest, on demand. Walter Joy then, as President of Walter Joy's Bank, transferred and assigned to the Commissioners of the Canal Fund such bond and mortgage, as collateral security for the payment of all debts due from Walter Joy's Bank to the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, for deposits or otherwise. Afterwards, in the month of November, 1849, the said Bank failed and became insolvent; so did, also, about the same time, the said Walter Joy and George B. Webster.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund then ascertained that Horace Webster held two encumbrances upon said mortgaged premises, or a portion thereof, prior to and older than the mortgage thus assigned as aforesaid to the said Commissioners of the Canal Fund. One of such encumbrances was a mortgage originally executed by George B. Webster to the American Life Insurance and Trust Company for the sum of $10,000, or thereabouts, and which, under various mesne assignments, was then held and owned by the said Horace Webster, and upon which there was due and unpaid the sum of $11,762 86, or thereabouts. The other was a judgment upon which there was due the sum of $6,590 51, or thereabouts.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund then, under the advice and through the agency of Mr. Whittlesey, as their counsel, for the purpose of protecting the real estate security thus held by them from such prior incumbrances, advanced and paid to the said Horace Webster the sum of $20,354 06, and took from him assignments and transfers of such prior incumbrances. Proceedings were afterwards taken in behalf of the State for the foreclosure and collection of the mortgage executed by Joy and Webster and assigned by Walter Joy's Bank to the Commissioners of the Canal Fund aforesaid. A defence to such foreclosure suit was interposed, by the said Horace Webster, who had been paid the moneys, as aforesaid, for such prior incumbrances, he claiming to be a judgment creditor of Joy and Webster, holding a judgment against them younger than the date of such mortgage.

The case was referred to H. K. Smith, of Buffalo, as

[illegible] the Auditor [illegible] Webster [illegible] mortgage [illegible] individual [illegible] judgment was entered [illegible] Webster, on the 5th [illegible] for appeal and for taking [illegible] General without any action on his [illegible] judgment suffered to become absolute.

[illegible] such decision of the referee a mortgage given to [illegible] partnership indebtedness, and afterwards assigned by the mortgagee to secure an indebtedness, for the payment of which both partners were liable as sureties, was declared void against a junior judgment against [illegible] upon the simple ground that [illegible] mortgaged was partnership property, and [illegible] a partnership debt, was a specific [illegible].

[illegible] equity being thus available in favor of an [illegible] who had already pocketed over twenty [illegible] dollars of the moneys of the State, in the manner [illegible], but not considered at all applicable [illegible] of the State.

In addition to the above transactions there are circumstances connected with the transaction in relation to some parties who have become interested in the mortgaged premises, which irresistibly lead to a strong suspicion of fraud and collusion in the matter, and to the conclusion that a [illegible] in such judgment will be [illegible].

It is believed that the Legislature have the power by special act to authorize the case to be opened for taking [illegible] and review, and that justice and equity will [illegible].

[illegible] from all the circumstances of suspicion, no individual, mindful of his own affairs, would voluntarily abandon such a claim upon such grounds without an effort at least to review such a report, neither in the opinion of the Auditor should the State.

Including the advances made for prior incumbrances, the State are now interested in the matter to an amount exceeding $30,000, besides interest.

In connection with the above matter it is proper for the Auditor to state that he cannot ascertain that any action or proceedings have been taken by the late Attorney-General in relation to the mortgage and judgment assigned by the said Moses Webster to the Commissioners of the Canal Fund; nor can the papers themselves be found. There is on file in the Canal Department a receipt of the late Attorney General dated "Albany, 5th January, 1852," wherein he acknowledges to have received such papers from Mr. Newell, the late Auditor; but although the present Auditor has made frequent inquiries at the Attorney General's office in relation to them and is informed that the present Attorney General and his deputy have made search and inquiries therefor, he has not been able to find the papers or gather any further information in relation to them. So that whether they are or not, in the present position of affairs, available to the State cannot now be determined.

KNICKERBOCKER, EMPIRE CITY, AND CENTRAL BANKS, OF NEW-YORK.

Since the close of the last fiscal year, the Knickerbocker Bank, the Empire City Bank, and the Central Bank, all of the City of New-York, have stopped payment, having each of them, to the credit of the treasurer, deposits of tolls made therein during the last season of navigation, by the collector of New-York. Since such stoppage, the Knickerbocker Bank has fully settled up, and paid the drafts of the Auditor to the full amount of the deposit of tolls in that bank. The moneys in the Empire City and Central banks, are believed to be [illegible] secure, and the officers of each of such banks have given the strongest assurances of a speedy adjustment without the necessity of resorting to proceedings against the sureties.

| | |
|---|---|
| The balance still due from the Empire City Bank, is | $15,961 57 |
| The balance still due from the Central Bank, is | 12,761 35 |
| Making in all the sum of | $28,722 51 |

It is due to the Empire City Bank that it should here be stated that the Auditor has been informed, that in addition to the usual bond executed by banks and their sureties, the Directors of the Empire City Bank have [illegible] secured the State for the repayment of the canal deposits in their bank, by mortgage upon real estate in the City of New-York, said to be ample security for such purpose.

THE CANAL DEBT AND THE SINKING FUND.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The total amount of the canal stock debt as it existed on the 1st day of October, 1853, amounted to | | $17,001,200 16 |
| There was borrowed during the fiscal year ending on the 30th September, 1854, for the enlargement and completion of the canals, under article 7 of the Constitution, as amended | | 2,250,000 00 |
| Total | | $19,251,200 16 |
| Debt due Jan. 1, 1854 | $20,000 00 | |
| Debt due July 1, 1854 | 500,000 00 | |
| | | 520,000 00 |
| Balance of debt not yet due | | $18,731,200 16 |

Of such debt there will become due July 1, 1855, the loan made in 1846 to supply deficiencies, amounting to $1,514,519 24; and on the first day of January, 1855, there will become due of the 5 per cent. stock debt, issued for the Erie canal enlargement, the sum of $4,000,000.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| In the Sinking Fund, for the redemption of the canal debt the balance on hand 30th Sept., 1853, was | | $851,507 00 |
| Received during the fiscal year commencing Oct. 1, 1853, from the revenues of the State canals | | 1,300,000 00 |
| From the proceeds of taxes, under chap. 351, L. of 1853, for repayment of loans to the Canal Fund | $621,467 47 | |
| Interest on such loans | 35,678 39 | |
| | | 657,145 86 |
| For interest on deposits | | 10,000 00 |
| Total | | $2,818,652 76 |
| During the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1854, payments have been made thereon as follows: | | |
| For redemption of canal stocks | | $379,035 00 |
| Expenses of Transfer Office | | 2,229 56 |
| Interest on debt | | 792,911 00 |
| Debts accruing prior to Jan. 1, 1846, ch. — L. of 1850 | | 10,930 00 |
| Balance on hand | | 933,551 26 |
| Total | | $2,818,652 76 |

The Sinking Fund will be equal to all charges upon it prior to January 1, 1855; there will then be a deficiency of about $3,500,000 to meet the debt then due. Such amount can then, undoubtedly, be procured on the credit of the Sinking Fund without resorting to equitable taxes.

Under the provisions of the late amendment of the Constitution, a law was passed at the last session of the Legislature, authorizing a loan of $2,250,000, to be made by the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, during the last fiscal year, and appropriating that amount towards the enlargement of the Erie, the Oswego, and the Cayuga and Seneca Canals, and for the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals.

In pursuance of such a law, a loan of $1,000,000 was made on the 2d day of June last, and bids for such stock were received to the amount of $6,212,000. The required amount of $1,000,000 was awarded to the highest bidders on such loan, and the sum of $175,706 25 realized as a premium thereon.

On the 31st day of August last, a further loan of $1,250,000, making the balance of the loan thus authorized, was taken and a premium realized thereon, of $167,[illegible] 52, making the gross amount of premiums realized upon such loans, $342,[illegible] 77, which premiums are now securely invested under the requirements of the 6th section of such act, $125,872 thereof in Bank Fund Stock, at 6 per cent. interest, and the balance at 5 per cent. in country Banks.

It is highly gratifying to perceive, that notwithstanding the unprecedented pressure and stringency in the money market which has existed for the past year, the State loans thus issued have commanded such large premiums. It is a striking evidence that the confidence of the public and capitalists in the ability of the State to meet her engagements, and in the prospective prosperity and increasing revenue of her works of internal improvement, remains unabated.

The loan of $1,500,000, authorized to be made to refund to the holders of canal revenue certificates, the amount received into the treasury thereon, not having as yet been advertised or taken, must be made before the 1st of July next.

Good faith to the holders of such certificates requires that they shall be redeemed by such time; the Constitution, as amended, providing that no interest accruing thereon after that date shall be paid. The further loan of $2,250,000, appropriated for the present fiscal year, will be required to be issued on or before the 1st of October next.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The amount and objects of the appropriations from the revenues of the canals are plainly and explicitly set forth in the seventh article of the Constitution, which is so drawn up as to leave no room for the exercise of any discretion on the part of the Legislature.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR SUPERINTENDENCE AND REPAIRS.

Under the provisions of the first section of such article, the expenses of collection, superintendence, and ordinary repairs, are first to be provided for.

The expenses of this fiscal year are already provided for by an appropriation made at the last session of the Legislature, and it is believed that an appropriation of $[illegible], or so much thereof as may be necessary, will be a sufficient provision for the fiscal year commencing the 1st day of October, 1855.

It will be necessary to make a special appropriation of $322,[illegible] 20, to cover the deficiency in the appropriation made for repairs for the last fiscal year.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The expenditure for repairs during that year was | | $1,237,[illegible] 20 |
| There was appropriated by Chapter [illegible] of the Laws of 1853 the sum of | $800,000 | |
| By Chapter 30 of the Laws of 1854 the sum of | 115,000 | |
| | | 915,000 00 |
| Leaving a deficiency of | | $322,[illegible] 20 |

to be supplied by a special appropriation out of the revenues of the last fiscal year, as above recommended.

FOR SINKING FUNDS FOR CANAL AND GENERAL FUND DEBT.

The Constitution next requires that there shall be appropriated and set apart, in each fiscal year, out of the revenues of the State Canals, commencing on the 1st day of June, 1846, the sum of $1,300,000, until the 1st day of June, 1855, and from that time the sum of $1,700,000, in each fiscal year, as a Sinking Fund, to pay the interest and redeem the principal of that part of the State debt, as it existed on the 1st day of June, 1846, and including $300,000, then to be borrowed, until the same shall be wholly paid. The peculiar provisions of that section have excited doubts and differences of opinion in relation to the particular time when the enlarged appropriation of $1,700,000 is to commence.

The phraseology requiring the appropriation to be made in each fiscal year, until the first day of June, 1855, of $1,300,000, and after that in each fiscal year, the sum of $1,700,000, necessarily involved the principle, that the appropriation for each fiscal year, must be limited to one or the other of such amounts, and cannot vary from both. The fiscal year referred to in that provision of the Constitution, undoubtedly must be the only fiscal year known in the Government, and, as provided by law, commencing on the 1st day of October, and ending on the 30th day of September. If the fractional part of the year is taken, and the appropriation is made up to the 1st day of June, 1855, at the rate of $1,300,000 per year, it will amount for that period to ... $866,666 66
And then from the 1st of June, 1855, to the 1st of October, 1855, at the rate of $1,700,000 per year it will for that period amount to ... 566,666 67

Making in all the sum of ... $1,433,333 33

for the current fiscal year, which corresponds with neither amount. And the provisions of the Constitution, requiring that the one or the other specific sum shall be appropriated, in each fiscal year, is not complied with. The auditor is of opinion, therefore, that the true construction is, to make the enlarged appropriation of $1,700,000, apply only to the fiscal years, accruing after the first day of June, 1855, and not to the fractional parts of years; and that the appropriation of $1,300,000, made by the last Legislature, for the current fiscal year, will answer the demands of the Constitution. The appropriation of $1,700,000 is necessary for the next fiscal year, commencing on the 1st day of October, 1855.

The second section of such article of the Constitution then requires that there shall next be annually appropriated and set apart towards the Sinking Fund, for the extinguishment of the General Fund debt, the sum of $350,000.

FOR INTEREST AND SINKING FUND FOR LOANS.

Section three of said article, as amended in the month of March last, requires that there shall next be appropriated and set apart, in each fiscal year, out of the surplus revenues of the Canals, a sum sufficient to pay the interest as it falls due, and extinguish the principal within 18 years, of any loan made under such section.

The Legislature at its last session, by chapter 429 of the Laws of 1854, after authorizing the loans of $2,250,000 for the enlargement and completion of the Canals, and of $1,500,000 for the reimbursement of the holders of the Canal revenue certificates, provides in section five of such act, as follows: "After paying the expenses of collection, superintendence and repairs of the Canals, and the sums directed to be appropriated by the first and second sections of article seven of the Constitution, there is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of the surplus revenues of the Canals which shall accrue during the present fiscal year, the sum of $112,500, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to pay the interest for the current year on the debt that shall be contracted pursuant to the provisions of this act, and the sum of $155,890 37 to constitute a Sinking Fund to extinguish the principal of the said debt, which last mentioned sum, and the interest thereon as received, shall be invested by the Commissioners of the Canal Fund in the manner provided by law in respect to the investment of the surplus revenues of the Canal Fund."

The appropriations in such section were intended to be made in obedience to that provision of the late amendment of the financial article of the Constitution, requiring that there shall be appropriated and set apart in each fiscal year, out of the surplus revenues of the canals, as a Sinking Fund, a sum sufficient to pay the interest as it falls due, and extinguish the principal within 18 years, of any loan made under such section.

The appropriation for interest, it will be perceived, appropriates only so much as may be necessary for that purpose, and of that amount $16,091 23 only has been paid, but the appropriation for the Sinking Fund is of a specific sum, $155,890 37, a much larger sum than would be necessary to meet the requirements of the Constitution if both the loans thus authorized had been taken during the past fiscal year, and consequently too great in a proportionably greater extent, since only one of such loans has been taken. The annual contribution of $155,890 37 towards a Sinking Fund will, in 18 years, invested at 5 per cent. interest, create a Sinking Fund sufficient to extinguish the principal of a loan of $4,503,778 51.

The annual appropriation of $126,950 86, to be invested at 5 per cent. interest, is sufficient to create a Sinking Fund in 18 years, to extinguish the principal of a loan of $3,750,000. And the appropriation of $76,170 49 annually, is sufficient for such Sinking Fund to extinguish in 18 years the principal of a loan of $2,250,000; all which will appear by the computations carefully made and appended to this report as schedule.

The Auditor is not aware of the manner in which, or the principles upon which the Legislature arrived at the specific sum thus appropriated; but it is evident that the amount is much larger than is required by the Constitution. This fact opens an important inquiry in relation to the constitutional duty of those officers having charge of the Canal funds under such appropriation. Is it their duty to set apart to such Sinking Fund the whole amount thus appropriated, or only so much thereof as is sufficient to meet the requirements of the Constitution? It appears to the Auditor that inasmuch as the Constitution makes specific appropriations and dispositions of the entire revenues of the Canals, and that a departure or variance from one of such appropriations must necessarily affect the amount left for the other appropriations, it cannot be in the power of the Legislature to appropriate of such revenues to any specific purpose an amount greater than the Constitution authorizes or demands. If the Legislature have power under such imperative provision to exceed the required amount at all, there can be no limit beyond which they cannot go, and they may then virtually nullify all the constitutional provisions for subsequent appropriations. Such cannot be the case; and the Auditor is therefore clearly of opinion, that to give this law any vitality at all, it must be construed to authorize the appropriation to the Sinking Fund of only so much as may be necessary to meet the requirements of the Constitution in relation to the loans actually made during the last fiscal year. Under such view the Auditor has set apart, appropriated and invested, for the benefit of such Sinking Fund, only the sum of $76,170 49; a loan of $2,250,000 only having been made during such year.

The whole amount of loans which have already been and are now authorized to be made under such section, is $6,000,000. By the last Legislature the sum of $225,000 was appropriated for the payment of such interest during this year; whether that appropriation will be sufficient or not, will depend upon the time when the Commissioners of the Canal Fund shall determine to make such loans. It is recommended that a further appropriation be made of $50,000, or so much as shall be necessary to meet any deficiency in such appropriation.

A sum of $303,121 31 for the present fiscal year must, under the requirements of the Constitution, be appropriated to be set apart to the Sinking Fund for the extinguishment of the principal of the loans amounting in all to $6,000,000, thus made and authorized to be made during the present fiscal year, under the provisions of such section, it having been omitted by the last Legislature.

Under the provisions of such third section, a further loan of $2,250,000 will be required to be authorized and made during the next fiscal year, commencing on the 1st day of October, 1855, and an appropriation will therefore be required for such last mentioned fiscal year, of $460,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the payment of the interest on all the loans then made under such section, or authorized to be made during that fiscal year; and also the sum of $379,391 80, to be appropriated and set apart out of the revenues of the Canals for that fiscal year, to the Sinking Fund for the extinguishment of such loans.

These loans made and authorized to be made will then amount to the sum of $8,250,000.

FOR GENERAL FUND FOR SUPPORT OF GOVERNMENT.

The next requirement of the Constitution is, that after complying with the foregoing provisions, there shall be paid annually out of said revenues into the Treasury of the State, $200,000 to defray the necessary expenses of Government. An appropriation of that sum should be made therefor.

FOR ENLARGEMENT AND COMPLETION OF THE CANALS.

The Constitution then provides that the remainder shall in each fiscal year, be applied to meet appropriations for the enlargement and completion of the canals mentioned in such section, until the said canals shall be completed; and that the Legislature shall, annually, during the next four years after the adoption of the Constitution, appropriate to the enlargement of the Erie, the Oswego and the Cayuga and Seneca Canals, and the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals, and for the enlargement of the locks of the Champlain Canal, a sum not exceeding $2,250,000. The remainder of the revenues of the canals for the current fiscal year, in which such appropriation is made, shall be applied to meet such appropriation, and if the same shall be deemed insufficient, the Legislature shall provide for such deficiency by loan.

It will therefore be necessary to appropriate such sum of $2,250,000, for the completion of the canals. It is idle to suppose that after discharging the appropriations required to be made by the Constitution, there will be any remainder applicable to such deficiency for either the current or the ensuing fiscal year; and therefore the entire amount of such appropriations will in each fiscal year be required to be raised by loan.

SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS.

The appropriations as made and recommended to be made out of the revenues of the canals for the present fiscal year are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Expenses of collection, superintendence, and repairs | $1,085,000 00 |
| For Canal Debt Sinking Fund | 1,300,000 00 |
| For General Fund Debt Sinking Fund | 350,000 00 |
| For interest on loans | 275,000 00 |
| For Sinking Fund to extinguish principal | 303,121 31 |
| To General Fund for support of Government | 200,000 00 |
| Total | $3,413,121 31 |

The appropriations required, and as above recommended, for the fiscal year commencing Oct. 1, 1855, are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Expenses of collection, superintendence and repairs | $900,000 00 |
| For Canal Debt Sinking Fund | 1,700,000 00 |
| For General Fund Debt Sinking Fund | 350,000 00 |
| For Interest on Loans | 460,000 00 |
| For Sinking Fund to extinguish principal, &c. | 379,391 80 |
| To the General Fund for support of Government | 200,000 00 |
| Total | $3,989,391 80 |

The revenues of the canals for the last fiscal year amounted only to the sum of $2,[illegible] 31.

ABILITY OF THE CANALS IN FUTURE TO MEET CONSTITUTIONAL CHARGES UPON THEIR REVENUES.

It is supposed that such revenue for the past fiscal year cannot be a fair index of what may be anticipated for the future. There are many circumstances of a temporary character which have operated to affect the business of the Canals, and have thrown their receipts far behind those of other years, which can be hardly anticipated to operate with the same force or to the same extent again. Unusually short crops have lessened the amount of transportation. The great and unexampled stringency in the money market has extended its blighting effects upon the internal trade and commerce of the country, and seriously affected the business of transportation, and at the same time the unusual and long continued drouth, drying up the resources and reservoirs for supplying the Canals, with water has created unusual difficulties and impediments to the navigation, which by causing delays and uncertainty in the time of transportation, has driven off much freight to other and rival routes not affected thereby. Such are undoubtedly some of the causes which have to a great extent occasioned the diminution of the revenues. It is scarcely possible that the same can thus operate to a similar extent for another year, and the last year cannot therefore probably be taken as a basis upon which to calculate for the future.

Two out of the ordinary seven months of navigation for the current fiscal year have already elapsed, with only a trifling increase over the corresponding season of the last fiscal year; but during such time some of the untoward circumstances which operated to diminish the tolls for the past fiscal year still continued, with equal, if not increased force, and necessarily affected the revenues.

But it is confidently expected that, with the return of commercial prosperity in the Spring, and the increase of business consequent thereon, and necessarily flowing from the free interchange of commodities between this country and the Canadas, under the treaty for reciprocal trade, the revenues of the Canals must increase, and that there will be no deficiency for the present fiscal year. Still, all such expectations may be disappointed, and with the fact before him that an increase of tolls of more than $400,000 over the tolls of the past fiscal year is necessary to enable the Canals to meet all the charges upon them for the current fiscal year, the Auditor will not, particularly with the experience of the past year before him, venture to make the usual quarterly advances to the General Fund of the amount appropriated for the support of Government; but will leave it to be made as the Constitution authorizes him to do, until after the end of the fiscal year, before which it cannot be ascertained definitely whether the whole, or if not, what proportion, if any, of such $200,000 can be paid.

For the fiscal year commencing the first day of October, 1855, in all human probability there must be a large deficiency; and it cannot be anticipated that the revenues can or will be increased within that time to such an extent as to meet all the demands which will then be made upon them; it will require an increase in the tolls of about $900,000 over those of the last fiscal year, which is beyond hope.

The demand for the next fiscal year is increased by the addition of $400,000 to the appropriation for the Canal Debt Sinking Fund, which increase commences with that fiscal year. It is much to be regretted that the charges upon the canals should be thus swollen by such increased appropriation without any immediate necessity therefor. Through the means of it there is no doubt that the General Fund appropriation at least must then go unsatisfied, and in all probability a deficiency left in the provisions for the Sinking Fund. Such deficiency, so far as the Sinking Fund is concerned, is perhaps of but little moment, for with a speedily enlarged canal and the facilities afforded by it, such arrearages will probably soon be made up, but the loss of the contribution towards the General Fund puts a useless burden upon the people. Useless, as being occasioned by unnecessarily tying up a large amount of the revenues, so that they are available only for future use when they are needed for the present.

APPROPRIATION FOR ENLARGEMENT OF LOCKS OF CHAMPLAIN CANAL.

The Legislature at its last session, by section 2 of chapter 329 of the Laws of 1854, appropriated for the last fiscal year out of the moneys to be raised by loan during that year $25,000 for the expense of enlarging the locks of the Champlain Canal, "beyond the cost of reconstructing them of their present dimensions," and then by section 1 of chapter 330 of the Laws of 1854, there was appropriated to the same object for the fiscal year commencing October 1, 1854, the further sum of $25,000. No appropriation whatever has been made to cover so much of the cost of such locks as would reconstruct them of their present dimensions. The Auditor has not been furnished with any estimate of what such cost would have been, and has been informed that such estimate has not yet been finished in the engineer's department.

The object of the framers of the law probably was to have such portion of the cost not covered by a special appropriation charged to tolls, and that has been left as a matter of inference, not direction. The remarks hereinbefore made by the Auditor, in relation to the right to pay towards the locks upon the Oswego and the Cayuga and Seneca Canals out of tolls, are also applicable to the locks upon the Champlain Canal.

Under his views of the Constitution, as therein expressed, he cannot, by virtue of any implication, pay towards those locks out of the fund appropriated for repairs, and must therefore call upon the Legislature to make a specific appropriation for such purpose; and in recommending the fund from which to make such appropriations, he can only express his conviction that tolls are not, but that the constitutional appropriation for the enlargement is, the proper and only fund for such purpose, and then a repeal of the restrictive clause of the existing appropriation is all that is necessary.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR BRIDGES OVER THE ALBANY BASIN.

A question has arisen before the Auditor during the past fiscal year in relation to the liability of the State to repair or build bridges across the Albany basin, and the Auditor being of opinion that no such liability exists, has refused to advance money to the superintendent of the first section of the Erie Canal, upon his estimate for such repairs.

The construction of the Albany basin was originally authorized by chapter 111 of the Laws of 1823. The first section of such act constitutes William James, John R. Bleecker, and others named in such section, a Board of Commissioners, authorized to raise by subscription a sum of money, to be expended in the construction of a mole or pier in the Hudson River, within the bounds of the city of Albany, and opposite to the docks fronting the harbor, so as to comprise a basin extending from the State Arsenal dock to a point in the line of Hamilton-street, for the accommodation of canal-boats, and other craft, and rafts of lumber. The fourth section of such act provides that when a majority of the Canal Commissioners shall be of the opinion that public convenience may require the same, the Commissioners appointed by such act shall cause not more than two bridges to be erected, commencing at the termination of some of the public streets on the existing dock, and extending thence across the said basin to the mole or pier contemplated by such act, so as to give convenient access to the same for carts and teams, and also a like bridge over the sloop lock at the southern end of the basin. And each of said bridges were required to be constructed with a draw, in such manner that vessels and boats could at all times pass through the same with convenience and dispatch. And in such section it is further required, that no toll should be exacted for passing through such draw-bridges; and that the Commissioners appointed by such act should provide some proper person to open and shut such draw-bridges, without charging anything therefor.

By the fifth section of such act, it is provided that as soon as the mole or pier, the sloop lock required by such act, and the bridges should be finished, and certificates thereof filed in the Secretary of State's office, the Commissioners of the Land Office were required to grant by letters patent, to the Board of Commissioners appointed by the first section of such act, or to the survivor or survivors of them as joint tenants, the land under the water of the Hudson River occupied by such mole or pier and sloop lock, subject to certain specified reservations and conditions.

By the ninth section of such act, it is provided that the Board of Commissioners, as created by such act, should construct a sloop-lock at the southern termination of such basin; and as soon as such lock should be completed a certificate thereof should be given by such Canal Commissioners, which should be filed in the office of the Comptroller of this State; and that "the Canal Commissioners shall thereupon charge tolls on all canal boats, crafts and lumber, which shall enter into the said basin from the canal, or which shall leave the said basin for transportation on the canal, computing the entire length of the said basin the same as if it were part of the canal; and the increase of tolls which shall be paid into the treasury of the State in consequence of such extension of the said canal, shall be paid annually, in the month of December, by the Treasurer, on the warrant of the Comptroller, to such person as shall be authorized by a majority of the owners of the pier to receive the same; and after deducting therefrom such amount as shall be necessary to defray the expense of attending the sloop-lock and drawbridges, and for necessary repairs of the lock and pier, the residue, if any, shall be divided among the proprietors of the pier in proportion to the extent of their respective rights and interests therein."

In 1826 a law was passed by the Legislature of this State, entitled "An act to improve the navigation of the Albany Basin," being chapter 160 of the Laws of that year. By the first section of that act, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the city of Albany, were authorized to enlarge the entrance into the Albany Basin from the Hudson River at the north end, to remove the lock and so much of the bulkhead at the south end of the basin as might be necessary to build a bridge over the place occupied by the bulkhead and lock, and to widen and construct the draws in the said bridges over said basin, and the passages under the same, of the width of fifty feet.

By the second section of such act, it is provided that "the said bridges, after they are widened, as aforesaid, shall not be left in a worse state and condition than they are in at the time the alteration is commenced, and if they are improved in value, such improved value shall be ascertained by the Commissioners to be appointed under this act, and the amount thereof shall be paid by the pier owners, and be deducted from the expense of such alteration; and the bridges, after the aforesaid improvements, shall be maintained, kept in repair, and tended in the same manner as they now are by law required to be tended, kept in repair, and maintained."

The act then further proceeds to authorize the excavation of the basin, and the assessment of the expenses upon the property, including the lots upon the pier benefited.

Chapter 139 of the Laws of 1836, authorized the Common Council of the city of Albany, when making the improvement under the Law of 1835, to make an opening through the Albany pier at a point specified, between Columbia and State-street bridges. The seventh section of such act, makes a provision for the repair or rebuilding of the bridges by such common council, in case of their destruction or injury in consequence of such opening directed to be made by such act; and such provision is entirely limited to injuries resulting from such cause. The same is true of the provisions of Section 7, of Chapter 113 of the Laws of 1841.

Chapter 297 of the Laws of 1837, provides for the cleansing and removal of obstructions from the Albany Basin by the Canal Commissioners, in case of neglect by the Common Council to attend to the same, and to that end such expenses the Commissioners were authorized to draw upon the Common Council for such sum as should be required, who were required to pay the same and assess upon the parties benefited the expenses of such cleansing and removal of obstructions, to an amount not exceeding, in any one year the amount which the proprietors of the Albany pier should be entitled to for tolls under the 9th section of the act authorizing the construction of such pier.

Section 1, of Chapter 309 of the Laws of 1849, provides that the Commissioners of the Canal Fund shall borrow and pay to the city of Albany $121,462 83 with interest, for the expenses incurred by said city for excavating, clearing, and cleaning out such basin, and also to pay $30,000 to the owners of the pier connected with said basin, in lieu of tolls as theretofore paid to said pier owners.

By the fourth section of such act, such money is appropriated and directed to be paid in full payment and discharge of all claims of the said Corporation for expenses, and of all interest of said city, and of the pier owners in said basin.

Such act, and that is the act relied upon as transferring the obligation to build and repair bridges from the pier owners to the State, makes no mention whatever of the bridges across the basin, or the repairs thereof. The bridges were originally constructed for the accommodation of, and as an appendage to the pier, and not the basin, and as specified in the original act "so as to give convenient access to the same (the pier,) for carts and teams."

The original act imposes upon the pier owners the obligation to build and maintain such bridges, and the Auditor can find no statute repealing such obligation, but on the contrary some subsequent acts, hereinbefore recited, confirming it.

No inference can be drawn in favor of the repair by the State, from the provision making the payment of $30,000 in lieu of the tolls theretofore paid to the pier owners, as by the ninth section of the original act the expenses of repairing or building bridges are not specified as a portion of the expenses to be deducted out of the tolls before distribution.

The Auditor being clearly of opinion, therefore, that there is no obligation on the part of the State to build such bridges, or repair the same, and that such duty still rests where the law originally placed it, upon the pier owners, he has declined to make advances for such expenditures.

But there are other considerations aside from the mere question of the liability of the State, which relate to the power of the Auditor to pay without a special appropriation therefor of moneys properly applicable. The only moneys under the control of the Auditor which could in any view be applicable without a special appropriation, are those applicable to the expenses of superintendence and ordinary repairs of the Canals under section one of article seven of the Constitution. That section undoubtedly refers only to expenditures upon the Canals as they existed at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, and not to any new canals or extensions subsequently purchased. The Albany basin was not a part of the Canal in 1846, it was owned by and the tolls collected thereon paid to a private association. It was subsequently purchased under the law of 1849.

The tolls received for the passage of boats through the basin are undoubtedly under the control of the Legislature to be appropriated for repairs of the basin, which tolls are estimated at $4,500, but it is submitted that the revenues of the canals cannot be diverted from the object to which the Constitution has assigned them for such purpose.

APPROPRIATION FOR MISCELLANEOUS DEBTS AND EXPENDITURES NOT PROVIDED FOR.

The financial article of the Constitution above referred to, it will be perceived, makes a full and complete appropriation of the entire revenues of the canals after paying the expenses of collection, superintendence and ordinary repairs, towards sinking funds for the payment of the canal debts existing anterior to the 1st day of June, 1846, and for the principal and interest of the loans to be made for the enlargement under the last amendment of the Constitution, and leaves no part of the revenues whatever applicable to any other purpose or the payment of other debts.

Under acts of the Legislature for relief to contractors and other claimants for damages, large sums of money are continually being awarded against the State, for the payment of which there are no moneys whatever now applicable, and the Auditor is not aware of any source from which the same can be drawn after the present appropriations are exhausted, unless by direct taxation or revenues which may be raised by the imposition of tolls upon railroads.

The framers of the Constitution of 1846 made special provision for all the canal debts existing down to the 1st day of June, 1846, but the framers of the late amendment, less provident and mindful, have left no provision whatever for the debts of the State on account of the canals, accruing since that date.

There are some debts of that character already existing which are now unprovided for, and require a special appropriation by the Legislature.

The sum of $30,000, at least, will be required for such purpose.

The Auditor is not aware that any extraordinary repairs are required to be ordered by the Legislature, but if any act should be passed for such object, the expenditures thereunder must necessarily be provided for out of other funds than the canal revenues, the Constitution making no provision whatever for such repairs, and the Auditor is not able to suggest any fund out of which to make such appropriation, except moneys which may be realized from direct taxation or the imposition of tolls upon railroads as hereinbefore recommended.

EXAMINATION OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE COLLECTORS OF CANAL TOLLS.

By chapter 400 of the Laws of 1849, the Auditor is authorized to expend such sums of money, not exceeding $1,000 in any one year, in addition to the present allowance of clerk hire in that department, as shall be necessary to make an accurate examination of the check accounts of the collectors of the canal tolls.

The examinations heretofore made of the check accounts under the authority of such provision, led to the discovery of many errors and the collection of considerable money from collectors which would otherwise have been lost to the State. The present Auditor, to carry out such plan more fully and to effect a more thorough investigation, and the more effectually to detect any such fraud as was reported in the last annual report from this department to have been practiced in the Collector's Office at Syracuse, has caused all the clearances for the year 1853 to be returned to this department. The Collectors' accounts for that year have been examined with the toll sheets and clearances, and such examination has resulted in the discovery of many errors in the returns of the collectors, and the statement of a balance due from sundry of those officers on account of such errors of $4,056 44.

The clearances for 1854 have also been ordered to be returned to this Department, and the examination of them will be forthwith commenced and proceeded in.

EXPENDITURES UPON DISPUTED SECTIONS.

Under the provisions of the statute passed at the last session of the Legislature to provide for the payment of certain labor performed and materials furnished, upon certain Superintendents' sections of the canals of this State, during the last fiscal year, when the right to such superintendence was in conflict, a large amount of claims has been presented for adjudication by the Canal Commissioner in charge, and Auditor thereunder, upon sections one and two of the Erie, and sections one and three of the Champlain Canal. The total number of claims presented upon such sections was 824, amounting, in the aggregate, to $47,677 38. Seven hundred and fifty-eight of such claims have been adjudicated, and on 665 of them allowances have been made to the amount of $37,001 90, and the balance, 93, of those adjudicated upon, amounting to $6,365 65, have been wholly rejected, leaving 66 still undetermined for the want of satisfactory evidence.

In the progress of the investigation of the accounts presented for labor performed and materials furnished, upon the first section of the Erie Canal, facts were elicited tending to establish a fraud attempted by John Crummey, one of the contesting Superintendents appointed by the Canal Board, in the rendition of one or more vouchers for large amounts, with neither a claim, payment or account to support them. Criminal proceedings have been instituted against him, and he is now under an indictment for perjury therefor, awaiting his trial.

Some attempted frauds on the part of other parties have also been partially developed, in the process of such investigation, which may also lead to a criminal prosecution; the Auditor deeming it his duty in every case when perjury is discovered in the verification or presentation of accounts to be audited in his department, to present the matter for investigation in the criminal courts.

There have also, under such law, 73 claims been presented for adjudication for labor performed and materials furnished on section one of the Genesee Valley Canal, amounting in the whole to $1,020 30. Of such claims 72 have been adjudicated upon, and $841 42 allowed upon 26 of such claims, and of the balance 46 rejected, amounting to $163 98. Of those rejected some of them were rejected as not having accrued while the superintendency was in conflict.

The Auditor has now concluded all that he has felt called upon to state in the preceding report. If any apology is necessary for its unusual length, it is to be found in the importance of the subject and the number of questions necessarily discussed.

All which is respectfully submitted.

M. SCHOONMAKER, Auditor.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR.....TUESDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 17, 23, 30, 31, 37, 38, 40 to 43.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit.—Part 2.—Nos. 2789, 2790 to 2799, 2601 to 2607, 2609 to 2620.—Part 1.—Nos. 359, 569, 950, 395 846, 1230, 1231, 1233, 1234, 1236, 1238, 1240 to 1244, 1246 to 1253, 1255 to 1259, 1261. Special Term adjourned to Monday.

COMMON PLEAS—Part 1.—Nos. 85, 116 to 131.

COMMON PLEAS—Part 2.—Nos. 96 to 107, 109 to 117.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 108, 173, 14, 229, 230, 93, 231, 232, 233, 235, 236, 237, 2304, 238, 240, 242, 245, 246, 248, 249, 251 to 254, 256 to 266, 268 to 271, 94.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Jan. 8.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

EVIDENCE—COMMISSION.

*Dwinelle vs. Hooland.*—The plaintiff in this case obtained an order in December, 1853, for a Commission, to be transmitted and returned by mail, or by either of the Express Companies doing business between New-York and San Francisco. The commission was returned with the following endorsement:

"Deposited in the letter bag of Adams & Co.'s Express, at San Francisco, this 31st day of May, 1854, by me. B. F. VOORHEES, Commissioner."

The depositions annexed to this commission were offered in evidence on the trial, but were objected to upon the ground that the return was not in accordance with the provisions of the statute. These provide (2 R. S. 394,) that a commission may be returned, either by mail or by an agent of the party who has sued out the commission, according to the direction of the Court. And where it is returned by an agent, it is provided (sec. 25) that on delivering it to the Clerk or Judge, the agent shall make an affidavit, that he received the same from one of the Commissioners, and that it has not been opened or altered since he so received it.

The question was argued before Justice CLERKE, who rendered the following opinion:

CLERKE, J.—At common law no commission to examine witnesses abroad could issue without consent; although a Court of Equity could, in aid of an action in a common law court, compel an obstinate party to consent.

In England, the common law courts had no general power to issue commissions, until the act passed so recently as the reign of William the IVth. (1 W. 4, c. 22.)

Our Courts have possessed this power for more than sixty years; but it was always considered an innovation, which should be exactly dealt with, as a departure from a mode of presenting evidence which has ever been justly considered one of the best safeguards in the trial of facts.

The presence of the witness at the trial, and his oral examination before the Jury is under our system a favorite, and almost indispensable requisite; and, among numerous other usages, distinguishes the Common from the Civil law. Any statute encroaching upon this usage, like any other in derogation of the practice of the common law, must be strictly observed.

The (2 Revised Statutes, 394,) prescribe only two methods of returning a commission; either, first, by depositing it in the nearest post-office; or, second, returning it by an agent of the party who has sued out the order or writ, according to the direction made by the Judge or Court—no other mode is contemplated. In this case it was provided that the commission might be returned either by mail or by an agent—an express company. Section 25 of the Statute provides if the packet be delivered to an agent, then, on delivering it to the Clerk or Judge, he shall make an affidavit that he received the same from the hands of one of the Commissioners, and that it has not been opened or altered since he so received it. Indeed, the whole article is very exact and minute in its precautions to prevent abuse, and to insure the genuineness of the evidence. A vigorous compliance with its provisions was evidently intended, particularly in regard to the return of the commission. The affidavit, that it has not been opened or altered, is indispensable, unless expressly dispensed with by the written consent of the adverse party. It is no answer to say, that, in this case, after the order was so made at Special Term, allowing the commission, and directing the mode in which it should be returned, both parties signed a similar direction in the body of the commission. At the most, the adverse party in doing this, consented to the appointment of the agent designated by the party suing it out; it was no waiver of the provisions of the law requiring full proof of the authenticity of the evidence. Nor is it any answer to say, that according to the practice of the Express Companies this provision could not be complied with, inasmuch as no one person employed in any of those companies accompanied the Express the whole route. If the party suing out the commission knew this, he ought to have communicated it to the other party, if he thought this mode of transmission was preferable to the mail; if the other party refused to dispense with the affidavit verifying the return, the only course left was to have the return made by mail.

It does not appear that anything was suggested to the Court, or to any of the parties, that a compliance with the statute was not practicable; at all events, the Court cannot dispense with this requirement without consent. The depositions cannot be read.

The plaintiff was allowed to withdraw a Juror.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Jan. 8.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

ORDERS.

*Mathirs vs. Vail*—Case settled.

*Sill vs. Farish*—Special decree to be settled.

Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.

*Van Vleck vs. Vanderbilt*—Special order granted to be settled in favor of defendant. [See New-York Times Jan. 8, Superior Court, General Term.]

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

*Irvin vs. Hall*—Motion denied without costs.

*Ireland vs. Harris*—Extra allowance $50.

Before Hon. Justice Morris.

*Riley vs. Brown*—Case settled.

*Chester vs. The Kingston Bank*—Costs to be taxed according to the time the respective services were rendered.

*Gillespie vs. Drew*—Order granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—Dec., 1854.

Before Oakley, C. J., and Duer and Campbell, J. J.

THE BROADWAY RAILROAD CASE.

*Davis & Palmer vs. Sturtevant.*—This is an appeal from the decision of a referee. The decision of the Court was announced in the TIMES of the 25th December, and the facts of the case will be found there fully stated.

CAMPBELL, J.—This suit was brought upon a bond given by defendant Sturtevant as principal and the other defendants as sureties upon an attachment issued out of this Court. The bond was conditioned, "that if the said Oscar W. Sturtevant shall appear on the return of said attachment and abide the order and judgment of the Court thereupon then the obligation to be void, otherwise to be and remain in full force and virtue."

Sturtevant made default and the bond was forfeited. The attachment was one of a large number, all growing out of the same proceedings. The attachment was issued on the 5th day of February, 1853, and returnable on the 12th of the same month. The defendant Sturtevant not appearing on the 12th the bond was declared forfeited, another attachment was ordered and Sturtevant appeared. Arguments were heard at great length in the case of Sturtevant, and it appeared on the trial of this cause that the plaintiffs had expended a much larger sum of money in the employment of counsel than the five hundred dollars—the penalty of the bond in this suit. But it further appeared that the argument in the case of Sturtevant was, in effect, the argument in all the attachment cases, [illegible] number. The Court, having decided in favor of the plaintiffs [illegible] the relators in the attachment proceedings, ordered a reference for the purpose of ascertaining the relators' costs and expenses. This reference was ordered on the 5th of March, 1853, in the case against Sturtevant alone. On the 8th of March the referee made his report in which he stated that he had "proceeded on the principal of ascertaining the aggregate amount of costs and expenses and counsel fees in all the cases, and of assigning to each case an equal and proportionate share of this aggregate amount." The referee found that the costs, expenses and counsel fees of the relators amounted to two thousand seven hundred and forty dollars and seventy-eight cents ($2,740 78). This amount was to be divided among the twenty-seven defendants. There were some small additions for Sheriff's fees in the case of Sturtevant.

The conclusion of the referee's report was therefore as follows: "The referee therefore reports as the costs and expenses in this matter, including the expenses of this reference and reasonable counsel fees, the sum of one hundred and two dollars and twenty cents, ($102 20.)" This report, as observed, was in the matter of the plaintiffs or relators against Sturtevant, and the finding of the referee was the sum last mentioned.

Upon this report the Court afterwards acted, and the amount reported was adopted as the sum to be paid to the plaintiffs for their costs and expenses, the $2,740 78 being apportioned among the 27 defendants.

Under these circumstances we think it clear that all that the plaintiffs can recover in this action is the sum of one hundred and two dollars and twenty cents, ($102 20,) the amount reported by the referee as Sturtevant's portion of the costs and expenses. As the verdict was taken subject to the opinion of the Court at General Term, with power to modify it, we think the plaintiffs are entitled to judgment for that sum only, together with the costs of this action.

But on the argument the counsel for the defendants furnished affidavits showing that since the trial of this cause the defendant Sturtevant had paid to the plaintiffs' attorneys, and which had been accepted by them, the sum awarded against him as above.

The defendants, therefore, on the payment of the costs of this suit, will be entitled to have the judgment satisfied.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Ingraham.

SECURITY AGAINST FIRE.

*The Fire Department of the City of New-York vs. Joseph Harrison.*—This was an action tried last term before the Judge without a Jury, to recover penalties amounting to $200,000, for erecting buildings as dwellings which were not within the provisions of the Fire Laws of this City. The erections were in Jane-street, between Washington and Greenwich-streets. The counsel for the Fire Department, in his argument to the Judge, said that if the principle upon which these houses are constructed is tolerated, the Fire Laws might as well be repealed, for so greedy are men who build houses for others to occupy, that to save a few thousand of brick or a few inches of space, they will leave every consideration of safety always to others—not unfrequently to themselves. Though the penalties make a much larger sum, we ask judgment for $5,000, and a decree that the violations be removed.

INGRAHAM, J.—This case was tried before me without a Jury on the 30th December, 1854. I find in the facts that the defendant is the owner of the buildings described in the complaint. That they were erected under his orders, and on his account after the year 1850. That the buildings so erected are four separate and distinct houses. That two of the partition walls are erected of studs and not of brick or stone, and are a violation of the Fire Laws passed relative to the City of New-York. That on the 8th of March, 1853, the Fire Wardens gave the necessary notice to remove the same, and that such notice has not been complied with, but that the said partition still remains, and I find as matter of law upon that fact, that the defendant is liable to the penalty of $500 for erecting each of such buildings in violation of law, and the further sum of $50 for each 24 hours from the 9th of March, 1853, for not removing the same after notice so to do was served upon him. As the plaintiffs do not claim the whole penalty, judgment is given for the plaintiffs for $5,000. The plaintiffs are also entitled to a decree that the nuisance be removed. In settling such a decree the plaintiffs must give the defendant notice, so that he may be heard in regard to the particular provisions thereof.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Thompson.

PRACTICE IN PROCEEDINGS TO OPEN DEFAULTS.

*Brown vs. Bertine.*—On the 2d day of November, 1854, this cause was regularly called upon the day calendar, and no one appearing to answer for the plaintiff, on motion of counsel for the defendant a judgment of dismissal of the complaint was thereupon rendered by the Court for the sum of $21 55 costs. On the 4th day of November a motion was made on the part of the plaintiff to have this judgment opened. The [illegible] granted upon the payment by the plaintiff of the costs of the said judgment to the defendant or his attorney [illegible] the Court further ordering that the cause be set down for trial on the 20th day of November. On the last mentioned day the cause being again placed upon the calendar was regularly called, and no one appearing for the defendant, on motion of counsel for plaintiff, adjourned to the 5th day of December, on which day it was again called, and, no one answering for the defendant, an inquest was held thereon, and judgment entered for the plaintiff for $300 and costs. The defendant now moves that this judgment be vacated and set aside, on the ground of irregularity—the costs of the first judgment never having been paid by the plaintiff.

THOMPSON, J.—The payment of costs was made the condition upon which the first judgment was to be vacated. These costs not having been paid, that judgment still remains in full force and effect. All orders granted by the Court, in any proceeding, or upon any motion whatever, should be reduced to writing, and filed with the Clerk. In all cases where an order is granted in the presence and hearing of both the parties thereto, the condition imposed therein should be complied with within twenty-four hours thereafter, unless otherwise directed. The condition imposed in all other cases should be complied with within twenty-four hours after service of a certified copy of the order upon the party against whom it may be entered, or at any time before such service. In the case under consideration the judgment of the 7th December, and all subsequent proceedings thereon, must be set aside, with $10 costs to the defendant.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

The Court met for business yesterday in good earnest. The Court-room, where for many days carpenters and decorators have held revel, was pleased to comfort and adornment, and fitted to receive company. In one corner a new erection—a kind of cattle-pen for prisoners—attracted notice as one of the improvements. It is quite a fine thing of its kind, resembling a plain pew in an Episcopal Church, with a jalousie lattice-work surmounting it like a chevaux de frise. Then the room is newly carpeted, and the Desk, Bench, or, more republicane, desk of the officiating Judge, has been neatly but not imposingly, decorated. Economy, evidently, has struggled with extravagance, and got a little the best in the contest. Two new swivel chairs have been purchased for the City Judge and Recorder, and the reporters are are forbidden to pass behind them,—they are so grand. Neither must lawyers any longer enter, nor so much as make a salaam, at the Judge's door. Mayor Fernando Wood is in office, and all the new officials have Woodish instincts. New brooms sweep remarkably clean.

The first thing Recorder SMITH did yesterday was to charge the Jury, which he did somewhat as follows:

THE RECORDER'S CHARGE.

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY: You are empanneled for the purpose of instituting investigations into such criminal matters as may be brought before you. The institution of the Grand Jury is a time-honored one, the proceedings and duties of which are altogether preliminary to the trial of offenders. You are intended, not only to be guardians of the rights and liberties of the public, but you are also to protect the rights of those who are innocently accused of offences against the laws. It is your duty to take cognizance of all crimes, the highest and the lowest. All must be investigated by you faithfully. You are selected for this purpose with reference to the position which you occupy in the community. The public require of you a just and strict discharge of your duties.

It frequently happens,—and you will probably have discovered, in the course of your experience as members of previous Grand Juries,—that many false accusations are made by individuals against others to gratify some malicious motive—where the complainant is not prompted by a desire to further the ends of justice, but to gratify a spirit of revenge. I say there are cases of this kind frequently, and this can only be discovered when you investigate the facts with the greatest care and scrutiny. It is your duty to search [illegible] such things, and when you discover a strong [illegible] the part of the accuser, thoroughly and [illegible] examine into it, for although, in the end, the accused person might be triumphantly [illegible] still the fact of having been tried for a criminal offence in a public Court, might stain his reputation and [illegible] his character for life, and thus be productive of [illegible] irreparable injury to him. You should be satisfied that the evidence is such that [illegible] petit jury, and you should not find an indictment on anything but the testimony. Again, gentlemen, [illegible] of your investigations evidence will be produced [illegible] of the party charged with crime. It is your duty [illegible] to that testimony,—not to inquire simply [illegible] accused person, but also to look for evidence in his favor.

There is a class of cases which are presented [illegible] most every term of the Court, which will [illegible] engage some portion of your attention,—a class [illegible] in which a great many complaints are made [illegible] few prosecuted. I allude to cases of false pretences. Scarcely one of them is ever brought to [illegible] papers are made out and filed, and there [illegible] will bear in mind that it is not every case [illegible] that is presented which constitutes a false pretence. You may find the law relating to cases of this kind somewhat intricate, in which case you had better call to your aid the assistance of the District Attorney. [illegible] are many cases of this kind where the [illegible] severely punished—persons who violate them knowingly, and who resort to ingenious devices for the express purpose of defrauding those with whom they have dealing.

You must discriminate between these cases [illegible] class of offences comes within the meaning of the [illegible] and are therefore more easily determined, but [illegible] are cases which are not so clear, and among them may be included the evasions of the Lottery laws. The Legislature has passed a law which prohibits any person engaged in setting up lotteries. It is your duty to specially inquire into this offence, and present such persons by indictment, for the purpose of being tried, before this Court. And in regard to the Election laws, if it comes to your knowledge that any one has violated them in any manner, it is your duty to present the party, that he may be tried for the offence. You will give special attention to the cases of public officers who are accused of receiving fees which are not allowed them by law, and, in all instances it will be your duty to present the officers, not supposed to know anything as to their rights in such matters. In finding any indictment the [illegible] the proceedings before your body must not be divulged, and I may remark that perfect secrecy is best in all cases; for although the offence may be slight, [illegible] the event of its promulgation the injury may be fatal. It is in the spirit of your instructions that you should keep all matters secret.

There is one other class of cases to which I will call your attention—the violations of the Usury laws. In 1837 the law was passed, enacting that more than 7 per cent. interest should not be required for the use of money, and attaching a heavy penalty to its violation. As it is the law, the presiding officer should charge specially in regard to the violation of that law, but in all my experience I have not known a single indictment for that offence—an offence which is committed hundreds and hundreds of times. It is a well established principle that a law that is against the moral sense of the community cannot be enforced. High minded and honorable men are engaged in business in our City whose social position would be seriously affected by an enforcement of the law. We are compelled to ask your investigation into this matter. Laws which are openly violated tend to bring all law into disrepute. If you should think fit to make such presentment in regard to it as to draw the attention of the Legislature thereto, it might result in eventual good. Every one knows the law is constantly violated. You have the right to make a presentment in regard to any matter you may choose, and such presentment will meet with proper consideration.

It only remains for me to say a few words in relation to the number requisite to transact business. Sixteen is the proper number, but twelve are necessary to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. The foreman has a right to excuse such [illegible] he may see fit during the continuation of the term. The District Attorney is your adviser in all matters which you do not properly understand. An officer will be in attendance for the purpose of taking any messages or serving any subpoenas that you may deem it best to issue.

The charge being ended, the Grand Jury retired to commence business. The following is a list of the Grand Jurors:

WILLIAM HIBBARD, Foreman.

| | |
|---|---|
| Alfred P. Arnold, | Gabriel Arnoux, |
| Lewis J. Belloni, | Solomon Banta, |
| William Banish, | Henry Baylis, |
| Henry Corse, | John Buckley, Jr., |
| Thomas Cummings, Jr. | Henry Brien, |
| Daniel French, | Henry A. Hurlbut, |
| Walter Lockwood, | Jeremiah Lambert, |
| Ferdinand Lawrence, | David McMaster, |
| Richard D. Lathrop, | John B. Phenix, |
| Alex. L. McDonald, | Abraham Sands, |
| Robert H. McCurdy, | Stephen Thorn. |

We observed that A. Oakey Hall, Esq., [illegible] Attorney, has appointed John Sedgwick, Esq., of the well known family of the Berkshire Sedgwicks, his assistant, in the place of Mr. Parker. The latter gentleman, let us remark, [illegible] all connected officially with the Courts, and we do not witness his retirement without regret.

The calendar this session is not very heavy. There are three cases of homicide, four of assault with intent to kill, four of robbery, two of rape, three of forgery, eleven of burglary, thirteen of grand larceny, besides a few lesser offences. Including the cases passed over from last term, the whole number to be tried amounts to sixty-one.

The cases tried yesterday were without interest. [illegible] Kenny was charged with burglary in the first degree, and acquitted. William Shook pleaded guilty to receiving stolen goods, and was set at liberty upon suspension of judgment—the complainant pleading in his behalf. James Hudson was tried for burglary and found guilty; sentence, two years and six months in State Prison. Thomas L. Bowden, the notorious printer, who defended himself so cleverly last term, in a charge—one out of six—of collecting the advertisement bills of various City newspapers, pleaded guilty to a second indictment, and will be sentenced to-day, when he will probably make an appeal to the Court of Sessions. John Flynn, who pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, was sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison for two years and six months.

[illegible]

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES (Morning and Evening) [illegible] Sundays, and sent to subscribers [illegible] of the country at SIX DOLLARS [illegible]

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published on Tuesday [illegible] of each week, containing all the reading [illegible] of the Daily, and is sent to subscribers at THREE DOLLARS per annum.

THE WEEKLY TIMES contains a selection from the reading matter of the Daily, and is sent to mail subscribers [illegible] per annum. [illegible]

Payment in all cases to be made in advance.

## The State Canals—Auditor's Report.

The Report of the Auditor of the Canal Department, to which we devote a large space this morning, is one of the most important, as it will be found one of the most comprehensive and judicious documents of the legislative session. The Canals constitute the leading interest of this Great State. They have—thanks to the wisdom of the illustrious [illegible]—built up its internal commerce, and contributed more to the wealth and prosperity of [illegible] metropolis, than all other trade influences combined. They are emphatically the work of the People, and have never failed, on direct appeal, to receive their support. The magnitude of their finances; the debt for which they are held responsible, and the importance of the aggregate business they bring to [illegible] from the mighty West, all conspire, at the present time, to make them the peculiar object of the public care, and of public scrutiny. We make no apology therefore in requesting for the Auditor's Report a careful and impartial reading.

The Auditor's story is a plain one; his criticism on past mismanagement bold but respectful; his recommendations for the future such as the provisions of the amended constitution, and the difficulty of carrying them out under diminished revenue and unnecessarily increased expenses of repair and superintendence, seem to call for. It being abundantly evident that the extraneous burdens of the General Fund and support of the State Government, amounting together to the yearly sum of $550,000, cannot be longer borne without a revision of the policy or laws of the Legislature or, on the other hand, without [illegible] to the primary obligations of the Canal Fund and the public faith pledged thereto, he has not hesitated to point out the evidences of this deficit, or to suggest the means [illegible] which it may be overcome.

Prominent among the latter, is the restoration of tolls upon the railroads, which were [illegible] taken off two years ago. These [illegible] over $400,000 a year at that [illegible] restoration, under the heavily [illegible] freight business, on the principal [illegible] capable of being made to yield from [illegible] $750,000, without imposing so [illegible] pro rata, as the roads were [illegible] required to contribute, and without [illegible] violation of chartered rights, or [illegible] reservations to the State, under the [illegible] Railroad Law. The New-York Central [illegible] the freight tonnage of last year, [illegible] amounted to 549,300 tons, would now [illegible] under the former tolls; the [illegible] and Erie and its connections north [illegible] Elmira, Corning and Hornellsville [illegible] a freight tonnage of about 780,000 [illegible] which, over 500,000 on the main [illegible] Northern or Ogdensburg Road, [illegible] tons, and so on with smaller [illegible] pro rata of tolls might therefore [illegible] nearly or quite one-half from the [illegible] of the old law, and still be made to yield nearly half a million, without oppression to any party, and with a most important result to the Canal revenues. It may be said that the measure would be unpopular with the Railway interest of the State, now scarcely second in popular estimation to the Canals, and involving in individual enterprise more than twice the cost of the Canals. But the privileges of free competition with the Canals which the State has, with the utmost liberality, through the enactment of a General Railroad law, granted to these Roads, and the fact that until the last two years they were accustomed, and without complaint, to contribute to the support of the Canal revenues, ought certainly to qualify, if not remove this objection.

Aside from this question, however, which at best is merely collateral to the main consideration, *the State Canals must be first cared for.* Like the public works of Pennsylvania, it will not do to suffer them to become a burden to the people, after they have so long and successfully paid their own way; reduced their own debt to less than half the gross outlay for construction and enlargement, and contributed to the support of the General Fund and the State expenses. The time is a critical one. A turning point will have been reached if the policy and management of the past two years be not corrected at the present session. The Canals, from being the source of a surplus profit to the State, will be left with scarcely the ability to meet their own Interest and Sinking Fund, as primarily and imperiously demanded by the Constitution.

The Auditor adverts to every reasonable point of correction or reform. 1. The restoration of the Railway tolls. 2. A revision of the Canal tolls, so as to bring them nearer to the standard of 1851. 3. Economy in the expenses of repairs and superintendence, and the separation of these items from the work of enlargement, with which they have been suffered to mingle. And, 4, the correction of frauds upon the revenue by imposing new checks [illegible] clearances, manifests, &c. He also urges attention to the importance of making new provisions of law in regard to the appropriation of the net revenues of the Canals to the general fund and the expenses of the [illegible], in view of the increase of the [illegible] by the negotiation of the Enlargement [illegible] authorized by a vote of the people [illegible]

It will not [illegible] be understood from what we have [illegible] from the Report itself, that the Canal Finances, proper, are in a position of danger, so far as the Canal Debt of the State, its yearly interest and sinking fund are concerned. At present this is not so:

| | |
|---|---|
| The Canal Debt, Oct. 1, 1853, was | $17,001,000 |
| Added by Enlargement Loans | 2,250,000 |
| Total | $19,251,000 |
| Paid off last year | 530,000 |
| Present Canal Debt | $18,721,000 |
| Of this sum there will fall due July 1, 1855, of Funded Debt | $1,314,000 |
| July 1, 1855, Canal Certificates | 1,600,000 |
| January 1, 1856, Funded Debt | 4,000,000 |
| Total | $6,914,000 |

The certificates will be funded, and the remainder provided for out of the Canal Fund, of which the cash balance on the 1st October last, was $2,864,000, or partially renewed on the credit of the Sinking Fund.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The gross Canal revenues of the past fiscal year were | | $2,988,000 |
| Expenses of repair and Superintendence proper | $854,000 | |
| Extra Expenditure | 115,000 | |
| Canal Board Expenses, &c. | 269,000 | |
| | | $1,238,000 |
| Net revenues | | $1,750,000 |
| To support of Interest and Sinking Fund | | 1,300,000 |
| Balance | | $450,000 |
| To New Debt Sinking Fund | | 94,000 |
| Balance to other than Canal objects | | $356,000 |
| Of which to support of General Fund | | 350,000 |

This, it will be seen, met all the Constitutional demands upon the Revenues for the Canal Debt, and left $356,000 to general objects. The Constitution contemplates $550,000, as remarked before, to these objects; but by the diminished revenues of the season of 1854, they fell short in the sum of $194,000.

The new Enlargement Loans negotiated during the year, $2,250,000, yielded a premium of $342,000. The next negotiation, that of 1855, will not be required before October next. The existing contracts for enlargement have been let for the sum of $4,538,000. The previous estimates for this portion of the work amounted to $5,778,000; so that the amended constitutional provision on the subject of Enlargement is likely to prove much nearer the actual demands of the work, than from the high prices of labor and provisions last Spring, and the estimates of the State Engineer, was apprehended.

## Paraguay.

The story goes that President LOPEZ of Paraguay has withdrawn the Exequatur from our Consul, Mr. HOPKINS, and that serious disturbances have crept in between that country and our own. If true, this is a most unfortunate affair. It is but a year or so since the treaty between Paraguay and the United States, brought about by our worthy representative at Buenos Ayres, Hon. JOHN J. PENDLETON, was ratified. If now—even before the majority of our people are aware of the existence of such a treaty, and before the innumerable benefits it offers to our own country are appreciated—there is a prospect of its being abrogated through the incapacity and bad faith of our own Consul,—bad luck to our blundering Consul, and anything but thanks for his services.

The benefits of friendly relations with the best peopled, best governed, and most productive of these Southern Republics, Paraguay, are immense. The advantages which people talk about as to accrue from the free navigation of the Amazon—which, by the way, we may not get as easily nor as soon as is imagined—are a hundred fold increased by the free navigation of the La Plata. Paraguay, for all that has been written about it, is still a sealed book to us. It is only a few years since it was opened to foreigners by its present very liberal Government. The few outsiders who were admitted by the former Dictator,—the notorious Dr. FRANCIA,—needed constantly to be on the guard of their personal safety. They had little time to think of improving commercial advantages. Most of them, moreover, were men lacking that knowledge most needful in such a country. It abounds in the most valuable products of a tropical climate, having the greatest facilities for bringing her produce to a good market, and by the best navigable rivers in all South America. It is entirely free from the diseases most common in similar latitudes,—little troubled with many diseases which extensively prevail along the Amazon.

The river Paraguay has been ascended with perfect safety as far as Cujaba, in the immediate vicinity of some of the larger branches of the Amazon, and all the wealth and hidden resources of a still unknown region, called the great Chaco, besides Paraguay, Bolivia and Peru, can be made available by good water communication with Buenos Ayres. The United States Exploring steamer *Water Witch*, Capt. PAGE, went up some 2,000 miles in perfect safety, and—it was otherwise along the Amazon—the expedition met everywhere a civilized and kind population, ready to furnish every requisite for the wants of the vessel and comfort of the men. This country once in friendly intercourse and relations with the United States, we could afford to forget the fabled stories about the Amazon. Nor would we need to wait, hat in hand, for a slow Brazilian Government to give us those privileges, which, as her best customer, we by rights ought to have, but which, if the more recent reports are true, are after all not worth asking for. In a word, the friendly intercourse with Paraguay is of far more consequence to us, a seafaring, steam-using, commercial nation, than would be that of any other of these Southern Republics. Property there is remarkably secure. Revolutions seldom disturb the country. The people are satisfied with their rulers, and justly so, when they look upon their unhappy neighbors of Brazil, Argentina, and impoverished Uruguay.

It is a great shame that such advantages and privileges as we have hinted at should be lost to us by the injudicious and blustering ways of one of our own public officers. We hope our Government will look to the matter and thoroughly probe it. Intelligent Paraguayans say that they did look upon the great Republic in the North and their brethren there, as models; but that the specimens sent out fail to meet their expectations. Instead of improving by their example, the ingenuous and simple people could only lose by contact with them.

We wish it of course, distinctly understood, that in the above remarks we do not, directly or indirectly, allude to the gallant, able and gentlemanly captain and officers of the United States Exploring steamer *Water Witch*. These gentlemen are universally liked and respected, as they merit, and though there was at one time a trifling misunderstanding with the Government, it was easily rectified after being traced to the *same source* whence all the trouble has emanated which the Americans in Paraguay have had to suffer. That the Paraguay Steam Navigation Company will be a loser is certain, but it will be through no fault of the Paraguayan Government; they can only blame themselves for the employment of an agent, who we fear has proved himself utterly unfit for the post.

## Hanging on by the Eyelids.

It strikes us that the British Ministry, at this crisis, are "hanging on by the eyelids" to place, so desperate is their condition. They are believed to hold conflicting opinions upon the present war with Russia. First, as respects the necessity and policy of the contest; secondly, as respects the manner in which it ought to be carried on. Lord ABERDEEN, head of the Government, deserves the merit of frankness, at any rate;—he has made no secret from the first, that his sympathies, his predilections, his best wishes are with Russia. A section of his Cabinet side with him. Lord PALMERSTON, on the other hand, is anti-Muscovite, and several of his colleagues are of the same way of thinking. If a house divided against itself cannot stand, what chance of continued existence is there for a Cabinet similarly circumstanced?

The weakness of the British Ministry has been shown in their recent all but defeat in the Foreign Enlistment bill,—the most unpopular measure, we believe, that has been forced upon England since 1817, when an illiberal Tory Minister interfered with the liberty of the subject by suspending the *habeas corpus* act, and gagged the Press, and put down the public meetings, on the pretence that sedition *might* be spoken at them. At that time, those measures very nearly caused a revolt among the working-classes in Great Britain. But, all circumstances considered, they were not more unpopular in their day, than the new Foreign Enlistment act is in ours. Let us briefly explain how this has occurred.

Parliament met on Dec. 12, with the avowed object of taking measures for the continued prosecution of the war. The Queen's Speech, (which really is the programme of the Ministry,) among its announcements of measures to be proposed, said not a word respecting the plan of bringing foreign mercenaries into England. Yet, as it now appears, the unusually early meeting of Parliament was for the express purpose of carrying such a measure. The Ministry took Parliament and the country by surprise. They launched their measure without a syllable of preliminary notice,—they hurried it through its various stages, as if the safety of the realm depended upon its being passed,—they did not allow any time or opportunity for the public at large to express their opinion upon it,—had they done so, petitions from all parts of the country would have been sent to Parliament; and, when it appeared likely that the measure would be rejected either by the Lords or Commons, they set their "whippers-in" to influence doubtful votes, by declaring that the measure *must* pass, or the Government would be broken up,—and, at the last moment, before the votes were taken in the House of Commons, there was a solemn threat, from the lips of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, the mouthpiece of the Cabinet, that the Government would take the rejection of the bill as a vote of want of confidence in themselves, and immediately resign.

So, the bill passed by a small majority. At this moment, a change of Ministry in England would be highly inconvenient. Lord ABERDEEN has so confused the affairs of the nation, so involved the country in a net of political entanglement, that not even the DERBY-DISRAELI phalanx, anxious as they are for place and power, have the reckless courage to adventure the Herculean task of setting things *in statu quo*. If Lord ABERDEEN were to resign to-morrow, the chance is that, after an interregnum of a fortnight, they would return to office, for his opponents are unable to face the "confusion worse confounded" in which the affairs of the nation are now placed. A change of Ministry, also, as showing a decided division in the national councils, would act unfavorably in foreign countries—and particularly gratify the Czar. It is a dear bargain—but the bill authorizing the enlistment and training in England of German mercenaries, in batches not to exceed 10,000 men, is the price paid by Parliament and the country for the continuance of such official services as Lord ABERDEEN, the Duke of NEWCASTLE, and Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT are able to perform. And the ABERDEEN Ministry, at a period when unanimity, popularity, and moral strength are indispensable in the rulers of England, are continued in office only by an unpopular measure, reluctantly passed by coerced supporters. Truly, in this desperate clinging to office, they do "hang on by their eyelids."

The measure is unpopular. The presence of foreign soldiers in England has ever been unpopular. It wounds the *amour propre* of a proud nation thus to open to the world, that within itself the elements of internal defence and protection are not to be found. Every precedent is opposed to the employment of Germans—with satisfaction to the British nation. In her wars—particularly between 1803 and 1815—England employed not Germans only, but Spaniards, Portuguese, Dutch and Swiss troops. But this was on foreign soil. When German soldiers were brought over to England, in the reign of George II., the popularity of PITT, the Minister, immediately declined.

At various times in the reign of GEORGE III., German troops were employed in England—but always against the popular will. The death-blow to the system was given in 1810, by COBBETT's indignant protest against, and powerful comments upon, a German regiment having been employed in flogging some of the local militia at Ely. He was fined and imprisoned for making the exposure, but the majority of his countrymen believed that he had done well. Finally, when, on the death of WILLIAM IV., in 1837, Hanover passed to the Duke of CUMBERLAND (next male heir) as a separate sovereignty, it was believed that England had done forever—save its wide-spreading Coburg connection—with Germans. In despite of all, German *condottieri* are to be imported. We shall admit ourselves egregiously in error, if, within six months, this question does not operate so powerfully against the ABERDEEN Ministry as to force them to resign. A shorter time, in all probability, might be allowed for this result, but people in office stick on, like limpets on the rocks, with remarkable tenacity. *Who* shall constitute a new Ministry on the downfall of Lord ABERDEEN's, is about as great a puzzle as how the apples got into the dumpling was to GEORGE III.

## Saving at the Spiggot.

Is the Government a bankrupt? Is Uncle Sam hard up? But if an employer cuts down his workmen's wages in such tough times as these, charity obliges us to hope that he is crowded by creditors, or unable to make the year's ends meet if he keeps on. Yet this is what Uncle Sam did last Saturday at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard. He—or did Commodore BOERMAN take the responsibility and do it on his own hook?—gave notice to the master carpenters, laborers, &c., that hereafter wages must be reduced—joiners, from $2 50 to $2 25 per day, and those of other mechanics in proportion. If Sam is to be a gainer by such untimely economy, it is time to carry out the principle to the doers of the dirty work as well as of such cleanly jobs as finishing off cabins and hewing ship-timber. The Government Officials that supervise the Navy-Yard—could not something be saved from their salaries? Members of Congress, Custom-House officers, and those who do all sorts of quiet jobs for the State and take fat salaries for their services—are they not amenable to the same economical policy? If the sauce is good for the goose, let us give the tougher gander a dressing of it.

## Light Weights and Small Measures.

We invoke the Mayor's attention to the "peach basket" bushels which grocers are too apt to give us when we buy our vegetables by the quantity. There needs to be a general overhauling of dealers' weights and measures. Who gets 60 pounds of wheat, or 56 of corn, or 60 of potatoes, to the bushel now-a-days? Who gets more than the number of troy ounces to his pound, or heavier than avoirdupois ounces to his ounce, though he be not dealing in medicines, or buying gold or silver? Dust out your balances, good grocers—your packages are frightfully shrunk, though our orders are the same. Polish the dust from your steel-yards, and oil the springs of your patent balances, burly butchers, for the meat we buy cuts into wonderfully few steaks. Look again at the price of flour, sweating bakers, and tell us how many of your diminutive loaves you could eat at a meal. We are not Lilliputs nor pigmies. Show us your old-fashioned loaves, which two men might eat on for dinner, and leave a crust over. Protect the poor from light weights and small measures, and one large portion of their distress will be relieved.

## Theatrical.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—A melancholy squib in five acts, called a Comedy, and entitled "Pride Shall Have a Fall," was produced here last night, according to the play bill—for the first time in thirty years. It is to be regretted that its well merited repose has been invaded. The next time it is placed on the shelf, let us hope that it will permanently remain there.

This squib (ascribed to Rev. GEORGE CROLY,) was written to ridicule an unpopular arm of the Sicilian service—the hussars—and was probably sharp and wholesome at the time. It has lost its savor now, and is insipid to a degree. There is but little plot, and that of the commonest character. *Capt. Lorenzo* is the hero. He has previously betrothed the daughter of a grocer, but while on service this grocer gets suddenly, and by mistake, of course, raised to title and fortune. *Lorenzo*, when he returns, is refused, under the altered circumstances of the case. An imposter, who passes himself off as a *Prince*, is considered the better alliance. In the last act everything is arranged in an old-fashioned and unusually clumsy way; the title and fortune of the *Grocer* are claimed by the rightful owner (a scamp whose faults are more in the head than the heart.) The *Grocer* returns to his groceries, and his wife to her humbleness; *Lorenzo* turns out to be a *Prince's Son* and is accepted. Every one is supposed to be happy, and the curtain descends in solemn silence.

The dialogue is mediocre, with a spasmodic tendency towards puns. It is occasionally in the shape of blank verse; correctly written but tedious.

Mr. BURTON, as the *Grocer*, and Mrs. HUGHES as his wife, saved the piece from utter condemnation. The remainder of the company were but passably good. At the termination of the piece, there was some feeble applause, but it terminated before the curtain reached the stage.

## From St. Thomas.

Captain FABENS, of the clipper-ship *Golden Eagle*, from Callao, *via* St. Thomas, reports: A few days before the *Golden Eagle* arrived, the American steamer *Benjamin Franklin*, (chartered by the Royal Mail Steam Company to take the English mails and passengers to other islands,) was fired into by the authorities of the island when leaving port, one ball passing through a state-room in which were an English lady and child. The *Benjamin Franklin* was detained a day or two for repairs, and then left on her voyage. The pretext for firing into her was, her not having a night pass.

The bark *Gov. Von Oxholm* arrived on the 27th, and the ship *Harriet*, of Bath, anchored in the outer roads the same day.

## From St. Domingo.

Capt. MOULTON, of brig *Oxford*, from Gonaives, reports business as being generally brisk. The new crop of Coffee was coming in and was selling at $1 19@$1 22 Haytien currency. The place was very healthy. There were a number of vessels in port. The *Oxford* brings about 700 bags of Coffee of the new crop.

## THE UNEMPLOYED.

### Large Meeting in Hope Chapel.

In accordance with a call published in the morning papers, Hope Chapel was filled last evening to overflowing, hundreds being unable to get inside the building. This meeting was called by the Committee, who presented the memorial of the workingmen to the Common Council.

K. ARTHUR BAILEY was appointed President, and BENJAMIN PRICE and ANTONIO ROSSINI, Secretaries. The following gentlemen were appointed Vice-Presidents: GEO. W. WHITE, C. LUDWIG RICHTER, HOWARD M. SMITH and DAVID MARSH.

The Committee on memorials reported through their Chairman, Mr. GRANT, that they had found friends and they had found no enemies in the Board of Councilmen. The Committee was unable to report on the question of currency, but submitted the following resolutions:

*Whereas*, Government has, by the failure to enact wise laws, prevented citizens from obtaining equal rights to the soil, thereby engendering disorders, idleness, poverty and crime, such as now deface and torture humanity; therefore,

*Resolved*, That it is the duty of Government now to secure to us our right to labor, involving the right to the soil, the enjoyment of inalienable homes, and a representative currency based upon labor, and that until Government has by the adoption of a wise system of legislation established these rights, there can be neither permanent industry, competence, peace nor plenty.

*Whereas*, While we are convinced that no amount of charitable offerings can satisfy the claims of justice, the necessity for charity being only an evidence of derangement and wrong, not of right, often keeping alive and active the causes that create a demand for it, yet we are not ungrateful to those who in times like these furnish thousands of able-bodied unemployed workmen and their wives and children with food and succor. Therefore,

*Resolved*, That, while disclaiming all connection with certain new aid societies (so called) which have lately been organized under pretence of charity, but really for speculative purposes, we yet heartily approve of and recommend to the needy poor the long established benevolent associations of the City, the Ward associations of the several Wards, and also the assistance tendered by well-known private philanthropy.

*Whereas*, The workingmen have hitherto been too much divided, and on account of such division their efforts to obtain, through legislative action, protection in the exercise of their rights and assistance in the performance of their duties, with free farms, inalienable homes, low rents, the highest rate of wages, a diminution of the hours of daily labor, &c., have failed—therefore,

*Resolved*, That forsaking all their old party prejudices and predilections, it is now the duty of the workingmen to unite and combine their forces for the attainment of a common object, namely, the deliverance of land, labor and the currency from the grasp of the monopolist and speculator.

*Resolved*, That this meeting do now form itself into a permanent Association of Workingmen, joined with their friends, elect a provisional President and other officers, and appoint a Committee to prepare regulations for the government thereof, to report at a subsequent meeting.

*Resolved*, That this Committee, when appointed, have power to receive and enroll the names of all persons willing to become members, until the organization of the Association has been completed.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The Committee were, at their request, discharged from the consideration of the currency question, and it was referred to a Committee composed of the following gentlemen: Robert Grant, K. Arthur Bailey, John Cummerford, C. Ludwig Richter and Edward F. Underhill.

The Committee provided for by the resolutions was then appointed, as follows:

Benj. Price, Charles M'Carty, Mr. Frazier, Ira B. Davis, Chas. White, Robert Grant, Thos. West, Chas. Smith, Wm. Rowe, Wm. J. Young.

Mr. CHAS. SMITH moved that the thanks of the meeting should be tendered to the Committee for the able manner in which they advocated the rights of the working men before the Common Council.

Mr. PRICE (one of the Committee) opposed it. They had only done their duty.

Mr. SMITH supported the resolution.

Mr. WM. J. YOUNG opposed the resolution. Men ought not to be thanked for instructing their servants.

Mr. DAVIS then proceeded to speak upon the general subject of land reform. He said that the unoccupied lands on this island should be thrown open to the occupancy of the people. [Loud cheers.] When it was known that men had a right to pitch a tent or build a hut on these waste lands, landlords would loose the grip with which they now hold their tenants. A member of the Council had asked him to present a practical proposition, but officials did not care so much about whether a thing was practicable as whether it would be popular. The way to secure their rights was to continue the agitation. New-York was the place where this was to be carried on. [Cheers.] He alluded to the currency, exposed the inefficiency of the present banking system, and the evils of speculation.

Mr. DANIEL WALLFORD was the next speaker.

The President said that they had been stigmatized as Know-Nothings. He would introduce some of his German friends. This was an American movement, and they recognized every man as an American who had an American heart.

Mr. ROEDEL said that they saw misery over all in the United States; there were broken banks and more broken pockets. He alluded to the building by LOUIS NAPOLEON of houses for the working people, and thought they had a right to expect still more from a Republic. People, said the speaker, were trying to teach them to beg, but hunger was doing that. He advised them to unity and to rely upon themselves. [Loud cheering.]

The Chairman proposed that gentlemen who wished to become members of the Association should come to the next meeting provided with a slip of paper, on which their names, residence and occupation should be written.

Mr. WEST then followed in a general advocacy of land reform.

The balance of the time was occupied by speeches in German and English from Messrs. EBELSPECKER, CHARLES SMITH, CUMMERFORD, FIBSON, PRICE, SOMMERVILLE and SCHRAMM.

The meeting, which was throughout of the most enthusiastic character, then adjourned, to meet at the call of the Committee. Several large bundles of names to the new Association were collected from those who had come prepared.

## New Railroad Proposed to Fleetwood—Meeting in Morrisania.

Pursuant to the resolution passed at the meeting held on the 3d inst., at Mount Vernon, a large and respectable meeting was held last evening at McGraw's Hall, in Lower Morrisania, to take steps in conjunction with the inhabitants of Westchester County to build a railroad from the terminus of the Second and Third-avenues in the City, to Fleetwood, through Morrisania, Fordham, Colmville, &c.

The project is contemplated by the inhabitants of Westchester County, in consequence of the insufficient accommodations extended to them by the Harlem Railroad Company. The road, according to a resolution passed at the last meeting, is recommended to be constructed on the mutual plan.

On motion, WILLIAM AUSTIN, Esq., of Melrose, took the Chair.

JOHN STEVENS, Esq., stated that the meeting was called for the purpose of seeing whether the people of Morrisania would be in favor of building a new road, as he considered the inhabitants of the different villages on the lines of the Harlem and New-Haven Railroads, were aggrieved, and would suffer still more, as the President of the Harlem Railroad declared that it was the intention of the Company not to issue any commutation tickets after the 1st of July. It was therefore proposed to build a road on the mutual principle. The road would consist of a single track with a turn table at each end, and would be able to make a trip from Harlem River to the terminus every hour. The means of constructing the road would easily be arrived at from the vast number of lot owners interested, who number already 15,000, with an average value of $30 per lot.

Mr. STEVENS said that Mr. DEANE, President of the Harlem Railroad Company, had stated that commuters do not pay the Company, and that they are a burden; if, therefore, another road be constructed, no objection can be urged on the part of the Harlem Company. He (Mr. STEVENS) was opposed to remonstrating with any Company—to the running of steamboats up and down the river—keeping the draw open, or tearing up the track, but advised an independent line of action in the construction of a new road. He consulted some eminent engineers, who gave it as their opinion that the cost would be about $30,000 per mile, but he would be satisfied to have the road made and equipped at a cost of $50,000 per mile. In answer to a question proposed, Mr. STEVENS said that he was of opinion that a public meeting should be [illegible] for the proposed line of road.

HENRY STRADLEY spoke of the evil effects which the system pursued by the Harlem and New-Haven Companies have entailed on the villages along their route, which were enhanced by the promise of houses "to be let," and the ruin tended to assail the friends and well-wishers of both Companies. He hoped that the projectors would at once issue their prospectus, in order that it might be decided whether their plans were feasible or not.

Mr. STEVENS said that they were not as yet ready to issue their prospectus, as the feelings of the people of Morrisania should be first ascertained, and recommended that a Committee be appointed in each village, from Harlem to Fleetwood, for the same purpose.

C. S. STEVENS, Esq., was of opinion that a Committee should be appointed to wait on the Harlem Railroad Company, to ascertain what they meant to do? Mr. STEVENS stated again, that he was opposed to any conference with the Company, as it was in their own power to protect themselves. He had heard from those Companies what they intended to do—they were fruitful in promises, but barren in performance—and further, that the directors of both Railroads looked with a jealous eye on the rising villages along their routes, as the settlers, they say, make their money in the City and spend it in the country. Each individual, he said, had sufficient experience of the concessions which may be expected from the respective Companies.

C. S. STEVENS said that he could see no objection to have the Committee appointed at the present meeting; and, although the Companies might make and not perform their promises, yet public opinion would be brought to bear on them by that powerful organ—the Press—and with it on their side there was no ground to fear any other than a successful issue.

JAMES STILWELL, Esq., Secretary, said that the time has arrived when "Sebastopol was to be taken." The Company had acted two-faced since their very commencement, and were getting worse daily. While people were unwilling to sell their property, for the purpose of building a railroad, they must submit to whatever charges may be inflicted by those Companies. The Company was legally robbing them by the monopoly established in Albany—by the Solons sent to represent the public. It was, therefore, incumbent on them to get up a counter movement by building a new road.

On motion of Mr. POST, a Committee of five was appointed to investigate the charter of the Harlem Railroad Company, as far as relates to the old and new Harlem Bridges, and report the same at next meeting. Messrs. Post, Spradley, Cooper, Beretta and Molden were nominated.

The meeting then adjourned.

## Constantine the Great, and his Times.

A lecture on the "Life and Times of Constantine the Great," was delivered last night before the Mechanics' Society, No. 473 Broadway, by Rev. THOS. STARR KING. The Rev. lecturer entered at length into a description of the social and political aspects of the Roman Empire at the period of CONSTANTINE's accession. He dwelt with much eloquence on the condition of the Christian Church at that time, showed briefly its early trials, its progress and its triumphs, and showed the providential manner in which its growth was encouraged, its influence diffused, and its stability as a great and controlling religious and moral power effected. He described with great power and impressiveness the leading events in CONSTANTINE's reign, the characteristic features of his age, and the personal traits by which his administration of the imperial power was distinguished, and his rule rendered preeminently brilliant, at a time when Rome was in her decline as a great political power, and when the lustre which his character shed on the empire served but to reveal the more clearly her decay. The eloquent lecturer was repeatedly applauded.

NAVAL.—The United States' steamer *Massachusetts*, Capt. MEADE, from Norfolk bound to San Francisco, and the United States brig *Bainbridge*, Capt. HUNTER, from Montevideo for Bahia, were at Rio Janeiro 18th November.

The United States sloop-of-war *Falmouth* entered St. Thomas on the 28th of December, leaking badly; crew all well; had commenced caulking. Reports as being strained in heavy weather on the coast, having had S. W. and Southerly gales. The principal leaks were supposed to be under the counter and forward about the hawse-pipes.

## A New Broom and New Tunes with Dance-Houses.

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

On my way home from the "Mariners' Church" a few Sabbath evenings since, I passed where most of the sailor dance-houses are located. The doors were wide open, and in full view were groups of both sexes dancing, at the sound of the viol. Others stood about the doors and on the walk, to entice the sailor into their dens of iniquity.

Last Sunday evening I passed that way again, and what a change!—every door was closed, every shutter was in its place, no music was heard, and all was quiet. I have not seen the like before in twenty years.

If Mayor WOOD carries out the reforms he has so nobly begun, he will deserve and receive the support of every good citizen. L. P. S.

## Marine Disasters.

The clipper-ship *Mischief*, LAWRENCE, from Foo Chow Foo, China, Sept. 14, and Java Head Oct. 22, with teas and silk to ALSOP & Co., passed through the China Sea during the typhoon season with very heavy weather. Oct. 18, entered the north end of Gaspar Straits, and at 8 A. M., saw a Dutch bark on shore, surrounded by Malay proas and signals of distress flying; also, near her, a ship sunk, with only her top-gallant masts above water. Came to in company with clipper-ship *C. Archer* and English clipper-ship *Aurora*, and sent an armed boat, as did the other two ships, to the bark's assistance. She proved to be the *Henri Wouter*, from Whampoa, bound to Antwerp. Vessel and cargo a total loss—both being in possession of the Malays, who were stealing her of everything. Gave the crew every assistance. Oct. 19, at south end of Gaspar Straits exchanged signals with clipper ship *Wizard*, bound north. Oct. 20, was detained five hours while at anchor in Straits of Sunda, by a revolt of the crew. Nov. 21, lat. 25° 53' S., long. 17° 20' E., exchanged signals with British brig *Prince*, steering east. Dec. 20, lat. 37° 19', long. 71° 18', was taken aback in a very heavy squall from N. W., lost sails, &c., and for three days after had a heavy gale from N. N. W.; 4th instant, off the capes of Delaware, passed schooner *Charles and Edward*, of Dartmouth, steering S. and W. Took a pilot on 6th 50 miles south of Sandy Hook, and was off the Hook same afternoon, since when have been detained by the fog.

The schooner *H. L. Sevanton*, of New-Orleans, Capt. SIMMONS, Minatitlan, (Mexico,) 30 days, with 350 logs mahogany, to order, bound to Boston, put into this port in distress, having experienced heavy northerly weather on the passage; lost foresail, three sails, jib, mainsail, and sprung a leak. Dec. 20, off Hatteras, experienced a tremendous gale from N. to N. W., and sustained some damage, since which the pumps were kept continually going, to keep her free. Part of the crew have been sick the greater part of the passage, and unable to do duty.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

PIANOS! PIANOS!—AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT of Pianos of every variety of style, comprising those of ten different manufactories; among them are T. Gilbert & Co.'s celebrated Æolian Pianos, and the modern improved Horace Waters' Pianos. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains; prices from $40 to $150. Pianos to rent. Melodeons from five different manufactories, including the well-known S. D. & H. W. Smith's Melodeons, (tuned the equal temperament;) prices, $45, $60, $75, $90, $100, $125, $135, $150, and $200. Each instrument guaranteed. Enormous reductions made from former prices.

HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

CLOTHING MARKED DOWN.—ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway, now offer at greatly reduced prices, men's and boys' over-coats and talmas, together with many other kinds of Winter apparel. The object is to reduce their large stock of Winter clothing to make room for a Spring assortment. Their clothing is made up with the best quality trimmings, and now marked to sell at prices which cannot fail to suit purchasers.

PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—THE SUBSCRIBER continues to manufacture (for sale) his Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder Proof Lock, the key no larger than a tooth pick. [illegible] SILAS C. HERRING, [illegible] Water and Pine-sts.

HARD-TIMES—ITS EFFECTS—GREAT WONDER [illegible] fine Winter Clothing, consisting of many of the best houses in Broadway, selling at 25 per cent. under cost of manufacture, at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

## LONG ISLAND.

**[illegible] and [illegible] by a Priest.**

Yesterday morning Rev. Hugh Maguire, a Roman Catholic Priest, appeared before Justice Curtis, in Brooklyn, to answer a complaint for [illegible] and battery made against him by one Hugh Fitzpatrick. The offence was committed at the [illegible] house, in Kent-avenue—Patrick receiving by the chastisement a pair of black eyes. It seems the complainant went to defendant's house to have a child baptized; the usual questions were asked, the father was unable to respond, upon which it is alleged he was knocked down for being such an ignoramus. The defendant not appearing when the case was called, it was adjourned.

**Fight at a Funeral.**

Quite an excitement was created on Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn, Sunday, by a fight which occurred between two parties of Irishmen while attending a funeral. The police of the Fourth District arrested three of the ringleaders named James Smith, Michael Dowd and Patrick Dowd, and yesterday morning they were examined before Justice Curtis and sentenced to twenty-nine days' imprisonment each in the County Jail.

**Brutal Assault.**

Owen McKenna was arrested yesterday in Brooklyn, by the Fourth District Police, for beating his wife in a cruel manner on Sunday, from the effects of which she will not probably recover. The parties reside in Raymond-street, and were both intoxicated at the time.

**Brooklyn Dispensary.**

There were 230 persons treated at the Brooklyn Dispensary during the month of December. Males, 104; females, 126. Of these 36 were born in the United States; of foreign birth, 194. There were 1,247 prescriptions dispensed.

**Supreme Court, Brooklyn.**

In this Court yesterday the case of the Town of Flushing vs. the Trustees of the Jones' Fund for the *Relief of the Poor*, was resumed from Friday. The question at issue is between the towns of Flushing, Oyster Bay, and North Hempstead—Flushing contending that the poor of that town are entitled to benefit from the funds, consisting of $20,000, bequeathed by Samuel Jones, late of Oyster Bay. The case is still on.

**Brooklyn City Court.**

This Court was opened yesterday morning by Mayor Hall and Supervisors Stevens and Caldwell, and adjourned over to Wednesday without transacting any business.

**Brooklyn Court Calendar.**

Supreme Court—*General Term*—This day. Nos. 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46.

**Deaths from Charcoal Fumes at Oyster Bay, L. I.**

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

I observe in my to-day's Times an account of an almost fatal accident occurring from the effect of the fumes of charcoal being carried into sleeping apartments.

Although the fact is pretty generally known that the inhalation of carbonic acid gas, as given off by burning charcoal, is most powerfully destructive to animal life, it may be well to give publicity to such cases as fall under our immediate observation, in order to prevent some and make others more guarded and careful about committing similar and fatal errors.

I was called last Sunday evening, 31st ult., to the house of John B. Coles, Dosoris, near Glen Cove, L. I., to hold a Coroner's Inquest on the bodies of Patrick Flynn and Margaret his wife, who retired to bed the evening previous in excellent health and spirits.

It appears from the statement of their son, a lad about ten years old and an only child, that his mother took a furnace of live coals up into their sleeping room, which was very small, about 4 o'clock P. M. The three retired together in the same room, the son occupying a separate bed which stood near a window.

He states the coals were then apparently extinguished; they closed the door and retired, without experiencing any unusual sensations. The son getting into his bed first, turned his face toward the wall, or window, and partially covered his head. He soon went to sleep, and heard nor knew nothing more until he awoke, which was not until the next day in the afternoon, when he discovered his father and mother were both dead.

Verdict of the Jury—they came to their death by suffocation from inhaling carbonic acid gas from the fumes of charcoal taken into their bedroom.

Truly yours,
WM. W. STREW, M. D., Coroner.

**Meeting of Suffolk County Teachers' Association.**

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

The Suffolk County Teachers' Association held its last Session at Southold on Thursday and Friday, the 4th and 5th instant. The meeting was one of unusual interest. The discussions were carried on with much spirit. A number of interesting papers from members of the Association were read by the Corresponding Secretary, essays, were presented by Miss Smith and Miss Ackley, of Greenport, and by Mr. C. F. Howell, of Riverhead. On Thursday evening we were addressed by the President, James H. Tuthill, Esq., of Riverhead. His address was well written, of thoughts well compacted and eminently practical. On Friday evening Rev. George F. Wiswell, of Peekskill, gave us a spicy and effective speech on "Educating men for their own times."

A Juvenile Choir, under the direction of Mr. Wm. F. Horton, enlivened the meeting by appropriate music.

The hospitality and courtesy we met with evinced that the good old town of Southold, though keeping pace with this age of progression, has lost nothing of the cardinal virtues which characterized the balmy old days of our fathers.

Next meeting at Sag Harbor the first Thursday and Friday in April.

JAMES CRUIKSHANK, Corresp'g Secretary.
Bellport, L. I., Saturday, Jan. 6, 1855.

**A Hog as is a Hog.**

Hackettstown, Warren County, N. J.,
Thursday, Jan. 4, 1855.

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

I wish, through your columns, to call the attention of the public to a remarkable instance of the growth of a hog. Mr. Stephen Wyckoff, residing at the Delaware Water Gap, Warren County, N. J., recently slaughtered a hog of his own raising, two years old, which weighed, when dressed, *nine hundred and twenty pounds*, good weight. Who can beat this? E. J. P.

Supposed Detection of the Missing Rochester Girl.—About the 1st of December a young woman arrived in this city and stopped at a second-class hotel. A lady boarder at the house, who had been reading the accounts of Emma Moore's disappearance, was struck with the resemblance of this young woman to the description given of the missing girl. She further learned that the person in question had come from Rochester, and observed that she had with her just such clothing as Emma Moore was represented to have had on when last seen in Rochester. This morning the Mayor considered himself justified in ordering the arrest of the girl. She denied being Emma Moore, stating that she came from Davenport, New-York, and had never been in Rochester, except when she passed through it on her way West. Her story, however, was contradictory, in many respects, and this, with the facts above mentioned, induced the Mayor to keep her in custody until word can be had from Rochester. She is about the size and age of Emma Moore. She has been going almost constantly since her first arrival in the city, having taken trips to Indianapolis and other places, and stopping at different places every time she returned to the city.—*Cincinnati Times, 3d.*

**Nebraska Affairs.**

The following are copies of three proclamations issued by Acting Governor Cuming, of Nebraska. They proclaim as follows:

1, (dated Dec. 20,) That the compensation of Justices, Sheriffs, Constables and Clerks of Court, shall be, for the present, the same as in Iowa. It also divides the Territory into three Judicial Districts, and assigns to the first Hon. Fenner Ferguson; to the second, Hon. E. R. Hardin; and to the third, Hon. James Bradley—all of the Supreme Court. A Term of the Supreme Court is to be held at the seat of Government on the third Monday in February next. Terms of the District Court, to be held in March and April, are ordered.

2, Calls the Legislative Assembly, recently chosen, to meet at Omaha City, on Tuesday, Jan. 16, 1855, at 10 o'clock A. M.

3, (dated Dec. 23,) recites that many depredations have been committed by bands of Indians on parties of emigrants to Utah, Oregon, and California, and that further outrages are threatened; therefore the Governor, as a measure of protection to the pioneers settled on the outskirts of the Territory, and as a security to emigrants, recommends the citizens to organize military companies, constituting two regiments—one north and one south of the River Platte. He recommends this as a measure of defence, until the General Government shall provide its troops for the defence of the Territory.

Two Women Indicted for the Murder of a Slave in New-Orleans.—The Grand Jury reported to the First District Court, on Saturday, true bills for murder against Mrs. Aimes Dietz and Mrs. Eliza Dimitry, in having caused the death of the slave girl Leda, about a month ago, by whipping and ill treating her while she was suffering, as the physicians' certificate stated, from worms. When the women were arrested, at the time of the occurrence, Judge Robertson admitted them to bail. Upon the Grand Jury's indictment they were on Saturday again arrested, and locked up in the parish prison to await their trial. Their counsel, Mr. Larne, then made application to the Court to again admit them to bail, citing two or three precedents, both in this country and in England, in support of his application, but the principal grounds of the application were that Mrs. Dimitry was very sick, and being locked up in a damp cell, and other reasons, might cause her death, and that the mother, Mrs. Dietz, was too old and infirm to stand close confinement and the anxieties attending thereon. The Court decided to admit the parties to bail in the sum of $10,000 each, on account of their ill health and infirmities; and on account of some doubts as to the guilt of the parties of the charge on which they had been indicted. The Attorney General suggested that the Court would do well to give its reasons for the opinion in writing, in order that it might stand as a precedent in murder cases hereafter. Judge Robertson said he should comply with the very proper request of the Attorney General at some future time.—*Daily Crescent, Dec. 25.*

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.**—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ **Redding's Russian Salve—25 Cents a Box.**—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. E. ZIEBER, Philadelphia.

☞ **Ladies' Ball for the Relief of the Poor.**—This Ball will take place at the Academy of Music, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 11.

Tickets of admission at two dollars for each person, (whether lady or gentleman, without any privilege for refreshments,) can be had at the principal hotels, booksellers' and music stores, and also of any of the

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| J. DePeyster Ogden | Charles A. Stetson | George Bancroft |
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| James W. Gerard | Wm. Chauncey | J. Watson Webb |
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| Horace H. Day | Major Kearney | Capt. Drayton |
| J. C. B. Davis | Henry A. Coit | John P. Marsh |
| Frederick Hudson | Wm. B. Duncan | R. W. James |
| Wm. B. Astor | | |

The details of arrangements for the evening of the Ball, the hour for commencing, regulations for carriages, &c., &c., will be published in future advertisements.

The Board of Managers are requested to meet at the St. Nicholas Hotel, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, at 7½ o'clock. A full attendance is indispensable.

JAMES DePEYSTER OGDEN, Chairman.
Edward S. Gould, Secretary.

☞ **Tenth Ward Relief Association.**—At a public meeting of the citizens of the Xth Ward, held Jan. 4, 1855, to devise means to relieve the needy, the following gentlemen were appointed as the Committee to receive donations for said purpose.

Applications for aid may also be made to either of this Committee, or at the room of the Association, on the corner of Ludlow and Grand-sts., (entrance in Ludlow,) over the Market, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

*First District.*
Robert M. Fields, No. 169 Eldridge-st.
H. A. Husted, No. 123 Orchard-st.
J. W. Holmes, No. 128½ Forsyth-st.
M. H. Underhill, No. 19 Delancey-st.
Cornelius Corson.

*Second District.*
W. W. Osborne, No. 278 Grand-st.
Stephen Barker, No. 77 Orchard-st.
Alderman Geo. A. Throckmorton, No. 273 Broome-st.
B. H. Dominick, No. 299 Grand-st.
Councilman Mason, No. 79 Orchard-st.

*Third District.*
Howard E. Coats, No. 20 Forsyth-st.
S. C. Seaman, No. 43 Division-st.
J. E. Eberhard, No. 110 Hester-st.
Peter S. Titus, No. 12 Allen-st.
H. A. Bliss, No. 37 Eldridge-st.
Jay Jarvis, No. 7 Forsyth-st.
Councilman Reed, No. 15 Bowery.
N. Hayman, No. 20 Forsyth-st.

*Fourth District.*
James M. Marsh, No. 5 Eldridge-st.
W. F. Foster, No. 1 Essex-st.
A. W. Barnes, No. 23 Ludlow-st.
William Tibbals and James Griffiths, No. 14 Ludlow-st.

*Fifth District.*
Asa Parker, No. 103 Essex-st.
J. T. Brooks, No. 105 Essex-st.
Elijah F. Purdy, No. 53 Ludlow-st.
Councilman Purdy, No. 137 Orchard-st.
E. H. Fraser, No. 303 Broome-st.
Moses D. Gale, No. 106 Essex-st.

This Committee would now cast themselves upon the generosity of those who are blessed with the good things of this life, and trust that all will do cheerfully "what they can" to aid those who are suffering for want of the necessaries of life.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Chairman.
William Allen, Treasurer.
Robert Macoy, } Secretaries.
Joseph W. Lester, }

☞ **Eighteenth Ward Concert—FUND FOR THE RELIEF OF THE POOR.**—The receipts being $760, the following gentlemen have been appointed a Disbursement Committee. They will also thankfully receive contributions of money or clothing from those benevolently disposed, in furtherance of said object:

Wm. Miller, No. 250 Third-avenue.
Thos. Irwin, No. 139 East Twenty-first-street.
Isaac F. Snow, Avenue A and Eighteenth-street.
George Jacobs, Twenty-second-st. and Second-avenue.
Robert Inglis, No. 169 Third-avenue.

The following gentlemen have been appointed a Visiting Committee:

Benj. Farrelus, No. 201 East Twenty-third-street.
J. R. Anderson, No. 212 Third-avenue.
G. W. Fielder, No. 197 East Twentieth-street.
F. Bertine, No. 227 Second-avenue.
Thos. McLelland, No. 222 Second-avenue.
J. C. Valentine, No. 24 East Fifteenth-street.
W. B. Knapp, No. 188 East Nineteenth-street.
D. Hayden, No. 145 East Sixteenth-street.
J. W. Fielder, No. 117 East Twentieth-street.
J. Van Pelt, Nineteenth-street and Avenue A.
Wm. Miller, No. 161 East Twenty-first-street.
Jehu Mott, No. 262 Third-avenue.
E. Brush, Station-house.
Chas. Mason, Fourth-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street.
J. D. Snediker, Third-avenue and Twenty-second-street.
Wm. Laimbeer, Jr., No. 67 East Twenty-fifth-street.
F. O'Donnel, No. 223 Third-avenue.
Isaac A. Moran, Seventeenth-street and Third-avenue.
Morris Daly, Third-avenue and Twenty-fourth-street.
N. A. Knapp, No. 36 Lexington-avenue.

JOHN MURPHY, Chairman.
P. McFarden, Treasurer.
H. C. Winchester, Secretary.

☞ **Fourteenth Anniversary of Sunday School** No. 6, attached to the Norfolk-st. Baptist Church, will take place in the Meeting-house, between Broome and Grand-sts., on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 11, 1855. Tickets, 25 cents, may be obtained at the store of SLOTE & JANES, No. 93 Fulton-st.; C. T. GOODWIN, No. 185 South-st.; G. H. PHINNEY, Nos. 191 and 193 Chrystie-st.; CHAS. A. BALDWIN, No. 54 Bowery; S. RAYNOR, No. 76 Bowery, or HOLMAN, GRAY & CO., corner of Centre and White-sts. The pieces are mostly original, having been prepared for the occasion. The dialogue on "Know-Nothingism" is not a mere fancy sketch. The author has given in substance dialogue and scenes which actually transpired at the late election. Doors open at 6½; exercises commence at 7 o'clock.

☞ **The Annual Meeting** of the members of the Mercantile Library Association will be held in the Lecture Room, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, 1855, at 7½ o'clock. The election for officers of the Association for the ensuing year, will be held in the Library Building, on TUESDAY, Jan. 16. The polls will be opened at 9 A. M., and close at 9 P. M. By order of the Board.

HENRY A. THOMAS,
Recording Secretary, pro tem.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association.—REGULAR NOMINATIONS FOR 1855.**

*For President.*
GEO. C. WOOD.......with......Dibblee, Work & Moore.
*For Vice-President.*
JOHN CHEEVER........with......C. B. Raymond & Co.
*For Corresponding Secretary.*
WM. E. GELDER........with......Lewis B. Brown & Co.
*For Recording Secretary.*
HENRY A. THOMAS......with......Bank for Savings.
*For Treasurer.*
WM. H. TAYLOR........with......General Bank.
*For Directors.*
ALEX. P. FISKE.........with......Jas. & Henry McBride.
ROWLAND H. TIMPSON...with......Philip Dater & Co.
J. LAWRENCE ELDER....with......M. Hollander.
WM. H. WICKHAM.......with......U. S. M. Steamship Co.
JOHN H. NICHOLS......with......Backus Osborne & Co.
WM. L. SEAMAN........with......Richards, Haight & Co.
WM. H. BANKS.........with......Warren & Co.

H. L. PIERSON, Jr., Chairman of Committee.
Wm. S. Collins, Secretary.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Compound Syrup of Yellow Dock Root.**—Having been thoroughly tested for the last five years, it has now become a general standard family medicine throughout the country, for the complete cure of dyspepsia, costiveness, headache, liver complaint, scrofula, cancer, bilious complaints, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. Prepared by Dr. C. MORSE, the inventor, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York, sole general agent. Quart bottles, price $1.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association.**—Know ye, all whom it may concern, that owing to business arrangements which would render him unable to serve, if elected, as a member of the Board of Direction for 1855, the subscriber respectfully declines running as a candidate.

JOSEPH C. MORTON.

☞ **Mechanics' Society Lectures, 1854–5.—FIRST COURSE.**—Commencing at 7½ o'clock.
Jan. 15.—Rev. Thomas Starr King—*Substance and Show.*
Jan. 22.—James T. Brady, Esq.—*Trial by Jury.*
J. A. BUNTING, Chairman.

☞ **Summer Excursions.**—Ladies and gentlemen who visit the country in Summer, or travel, will find Mr. WOOD'S easy and rapid system of Painting from Nature, taught by himself, at No. 483 Broadway, a most valuable accomplishment.

☞ **Bedford Lectures.**—On TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, at 8 o'clock, JOHN G. SAXE, Esq., will give a satirical poem, "The Money King," in the Central Congregational Church, near the corner of Fulton and Classon-ave., Brooklyn. Admittance 25 cents.

☞ **Seventh Anti-Slavery Lecture.**—At the Tabernacle, TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, by WENDELL PHILLIPS, Esq., of Boston. Admittance 25 cents.

## WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a respectable woman as cook; she thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; she will assist in washing and ironing if required; she is well recommended and a worthy person. Also, a situation wanted by a respectable young girl, as waiter or chambermaid, and take care of children. She understands both, and is well recommended. Please call or address at No. 123 19th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a neat young girl, of genteel address and excellent City reference, as children's nurse and seamstress; is a plain, neat sewer, fond of children, and will wash and iron for the nursery in a private family, or with a lady who boards in this City or Brooklyn; will take $6 a month in a permanent situation, as she seldom leaves her place. Call at No. 323 1st-av., first floor, back room—or send a note to the number.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, in the capacity of chambermaid and seamstress, or would have no objection to take care of one child; she is fully competent in those branches, and can produce the very best of City reference; and can be seen for two days if not engaged. Call at No. 24 Christopher-st., near 6th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—In City or country, by two very experienced girls, with good City references; one as cook and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family; the other as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No. 71 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—In the City or country, by two very experienced girls, with good City references; one as a good cook and to wash and iron, in a private family; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and laundress. Call at No. 71 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman as cook, washer and ironer; has City reference. Would go as a laundress or chambermaid. Apply at No. 95 23d-st., between 2d and Lexington-avs. Can be seen for two days until suited.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework in a private family. Has no objection to go to the country. Good reference can be given. Apply at No. 1 Roosevelt-st., second floor, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By an industrious, tidy young woman, to do general housework, or chamberwork and laundress; is a good plain cook and first rate washer and ironer, fond of children, and do plain sewing. Good reference given. Call at No. 14 Rivington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waiting, or as plain sewer. None but Protestants need apply. Call at No. 217 East 20th-st. To be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man, 20 years of age, in a wholesale or retail store; book and shoe preferred. Salary moderate. Best of references given. Address ADAMS, *Times* Office, 3 days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman to mind children and do chamber work. Would go to the country. Apply No. 245 1st-av., corner 15th-st., 1st floor.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, in a respectable family, as dressmaker. She can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses. Please address No. 324 Bowery, in the basement.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, as nurse and seamstress in a private family. Can give good City reference. Call at No. 57 19th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., first floor, back room. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman as cook; one who understands good English cooking—has no objection to assist with washing and ironing. Good City reference. Call at No. 83 King-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—A Protestant, as chambermaid and waitress; the other as an excellent laundress. The best of City reference. To be seen for two days at 21 door south of 26th-st., in Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—In the City or country, by a young man of steady habits, as waiter in a private family. He will be found faithful and diligent, and comes well recommended. Call at No. 71 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Scotch girl, as chambermaid and laundress in a private family; has good City reference. Call at No. 97 East 22d-st., second floor.

30 GENTLEMEN WANTED—With a cash capital of $10, to engage in a business from which $5 per day may be realized. Address a letter, containing 12 cents, or stamps, or call on BROWN & GORHAM, No. 47 Dey-st., up stairs. Full particulars and specimen sent by return mail.

MUSIC.—Families in New-York or Brooklyn wishing to engage the services of a lady who has been eminently successful in teaching the Piano and Vocal Music, may address MUSIC, care of Fowlers & Wells, No. 308 Broadway, for one week. Highest reference given.

MILLINER WANTED.—An experienced Milliner to take charge of a Manufactory of Silk and Lawn Bonnets. Also, a Porter, one who has experience in the Hat, Cap and Strawgoods business. Address COMMERCE, this Office.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—A gentleman whose time is unoccupied during the afternoon and evening, wishes to obtain some employment, such as keeping the private books of a hotel, or those of some firm which do not require the exclusive attention of a bookkeeper. As the advertiser holds the position of teller in a Bank, he is able to produce good references as to character and capability. Address TIME, at this office.

COOK.—Wanted, a situation, by an experienced woman, as cook in a large boarding house, restaurant, or hotel, &c. She understands the cooking of all sorts of meat, pastry, jellies, &c. Please apply at No. 76 3d-av., (old No. 64,) for two days. N. B.—Has the best of reference for competency.

GIRL WANTED—One who is a good seamstress, to assist in the chamberwork and to take care of children. Apply with City reference to No. 392 4th-st.

COACHMAN—Situation wanted by an experienced young man, with best of City reference; a careful driver, first-rate hostler, thoroughly acquainted with his business; well acquainted with the City. Please call at No. 1½ Rivington-st., for two days.

TEACHER—A graduate of Yale College, experienced in teaching, and qualified to instruct in the Classics, higher English, or German, will make an engagement for a short time daily, either with a school or private family in this City. Address PACKARD, Union Theological Seminary, New-York.

GARDENER WANTED—In Brooklyn; a single man, to take charge of a small garden, two horses and cow, and make himself generally useful; has a boy to help during the Summer season, and but little driving; wages $20 and found. No second-class man will answer. Apply at No. 35 Front-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A lady would like to make arrangements as housekeeper; she understands her business; she is fond of children. None but a widower need answer this. Address Mrs. W. H., *Times* Office.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—In a stationery store, a young man who can lend his employer from two to three hundred dollars. To such good security and a permanent situation will be given. Address H. W., *Times* Office.

WATCHMAKER WANTED—A first-rate watchmaker, to go a short distance South. Good wages given. Apply to COOPER & FELLOWS, No. 11 Maiden-lane.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—In a jobbing-house; one of experience, and who can give the best of references as to character. Address Box No. 2,678, Post-Office, stating views as to salary.

LAWYERS.—A young Attorney desires a connection with some older lawyer, to take charge of Attorney business. Best of reference as to capability. Address WM. WINTON, Box No. 3,320, New-York Post-Office.

JOHN YOUNG—Agent of the Protestant Employment Society, having closed the Bowery office, will supply all orders for servants from No. 7 Carmine-st.

MEETING FOR THE RELIEF OF THE POOR IN THE SIXTEENTH WARD.—At a meeting of the citizens of the XVIth Ward, held at Knickerbocker Hall, on Wednesday evening, 3d inst., WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE was called to the Chair, and Edward F. Clark appointed Secretary. The meeting determined to form an association for the relief of the poor, and the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee for the purpose of collecting subscriptions, and making the necessary arrangements for carrying on the objects of the Association.

Dr. Thomas Christie, Chairman.
Wm. H. Smith, Treasurer.
Edward F. Clark, Secretary.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A. W. Bradford, | J. N. Wells, | W. E. Wilderming, |
| J. W. Ranny, M. D. | Morris Hilger, | R. W. Vermilye, |
| Thomas Dunlap, | C. D. Varley, M. D. | F. N. Williams, |
| W. F. Havermeyer, | John Bigelow, | Joseph Tucker, |
| James Warren, | George Clark, | John F. Brown, |
| Francis Many, | E. W. Ranney, M.D. | L. B. Moore, |
| W. H. Church, MD. | John N. Genin, | Wm. S. Hunt, |
| Samuel Hopper, | Jacob S. Moore, | D. McMurtrie, |
| Jas. T. Moulton, | S. M. Husted, | Lewis Gregory, |
| D. A. Cushman, | James Horner, | W. Smith. |
| | H. W. Minley, | |

W. R. VERMILYE.
Edward F. Clark, Secretary.

## BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Two elegantly furnished rooms in the 3d story, unexpectedly vacated, to let, en suite or singly, to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, at No. 7 West 9th-st., 2d door from 5th-av. Unexceptional references given and required.

BOARDING.—Transient and permanent Board; also room without board. Terms reasonable. No. 1 2d-av., corner of the Bowery.

BOARDING.—Three respectable young men may have partial board in a private family in 7th-st. For an interview, address BROWN, at this office.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen can be accommodated with good board, single beds, light and pleasant rooms, at No. 47 Hudson-st. Price $3 and $3 50; day boarders $2 50.

BOARD IN HOBOKEN.—A gentleman wishing to change his quarters, desires a comfortable and well-furnished bed-room, breakfast and tea. (Sunday dinners not required,) with a respectable family residing in Hoboken, convenient to the Ferry. Address F. W., Box No. 2,670 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—By a French minister of the Gospel, in a private Christian family. He wishes a comfortable room; location below 14th-st. Terms must be moderate. Address, stating terms and location, Box No. 2,407, Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A single gentleman is desirous of obtaining, in East Broadway or Henry-st., near Clinton-st., a neatly furnished parlor with bedroom attached, with full board or breakfast and tea only. Address FREDERICK SAUNDERS, Box No. 2,126 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—By a gentleman and his wife, in a private family in Brooklyn, not over one mile from the Fulton or Wall-st. ferries. Address HENDERSON, Times office, stating situation of rooms and terms.

BOARDING UP TOWN—Can be had at No. 47 West 29th-st., near Broadway, with a very elegant suite of rooms on the first landing. Also, commodious chambers for gentlemen and their wives, and for single gentlemen. The house is of the first class, with all the modern improvements.

BOARD FOR A YOUNG LADY.—A gentleman wishes to obtain board in a private family of respectability for his daughter, aged 16, where she would receive the kind and motherly supervision of an intelligent lady. Address W. B., Box No. 1,381 Post-office.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS TO LET—At No. 96 President-st., South Brooklyn, three minutes' walk from Hamilton Ferry. Partial board if desired.

ROOMS WANTED.—A single gentleman is desirous of obtaining a neatly furnished parlor, with bedroom attached, with or without board, in or near Broadway, between Grand and Bleecker-sts.

ROOMS WANTED.—A furnished room and bedroom, with partial board, in a private family, between Fulton and Harrison-sts., Brooklyn. Address BROOKLYN, *Times* Office, for three days, stating terms.

ROOMS TO LET.—A pleasant parlor (frescoed) fronting on Broadway, with a bedroom attached, at No. 628 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. Rent, $160 per annum.

## DRY GOODS.

CLOAKS SELLING AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, TO MAKE ROOM FOR SPRING IMPORTATIONS.
MOLYNEUX BELL, No. 58 Canal-st.,
Is now on his way to Paris, personally, to select the latest novelties, which he hopes to be able to offer for your inspection early in the season. In the meantime, to make room for the New Styles, he is now offering the remainder of his Winter Stock, regardless of Price.
Handsome Velvet Cloaks for $25.
Rich Satin Cloaks, from $16 to $25.
Moire Antique, from $20 to $30.
And Cloth Cloaks, handsomely trimmed, from $8 to $16.
These Cloaks are all made in the best manner, and are of the latest styles.

IMPORTED WOVE CORSETS—Ladies, strangers and visitors in the City should before leaving procure a pair or two of Mrs. GAYNOR'S celebrated French Wove Corsets, which she sells, at half the prices usually charged, at No. 45 3d-av., near 10th-st.
N. B.—Another lot of new Embroideries just received.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES, DRESSMAKERS AND MILLINERS—Urgent necessity compels me to dispose of my remaining stock of choice and fashionable dress trimming ribbons, galoons, &c., at half the price we sold them at before the holidays. M. H. LUTENSTEIN, No. 20 Bowery.

DRY GOODS, LINENS, TABLE-CLOTHS—Napkins, black silks, broad-cloths, cassimeres, woolen plaids, ginghams, prints, hosiery, linen handkerchiefs, lace curtains, &c., for sale by WM. MATTHEWS, Nos. 32 and 34 Catharine-st.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

**CLOTH BUSINESS.**

THE ADVERTISER, wishing to retire from the cloth trade, offers to dispose of his stock and the good will of the business on favorable terms. No objection to available real estate in this City or Brooklyn, in part payment. Address with real name, S. A., office *Daily Times.*

TO SHEET METAL WORKERS—NOTICE.—We are exhibiting between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., at No. 11 (room No. 12) Wall-st., New York City, The First Premium Sheet-Metal Bending and Tubing Machine (patented March 28, 1854, to Wm. Webster, of Morrisiana, N. Y.,) for forming up Pencil Cases, Instruments, Chain Pumps, Boiler Tubes, Stove and Speaking Pipe, Conductors, &c., (any size) grooved, lapped and butt joints. These machines are capable of earning $20 to 1,000 per cent. per day. All interested are solicited to call. Towns, cities, counties and State Rights for sale. Communications, post-paid, replied to.

WILLIAM WEBSTER, } Sole Proprietors.
CHARLES MILLER, }

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR A SAFE INVESTMENT is offered by a well-established and prosperous wholesale Drug House, who wish to make some change in their business arrangements required by their increasing business. To any person wishing to make an investment of $20,000 to $25,000, as special capital, it offers an inducement for a safe and profitable return rarely met with. References of the highest character can be given, and all communications will be held strictly confidential. Address DRUGS, at this office.

COFFEE AND OYSTER SALOON FOR SALE.—One of the oldest established down-town. Steady sales from $120 to $150 per week, warranted. Proprietor going West on a farm. It will be sold at a moderate sum for cash only. A good chance to purchase a well established substantial business. For further particulars apply at No. 103 Nassau-st., next door to *Herald* Office.

CHANCE FOR BUSINESS.—Wanted, men to sell useful domestic articles in city or country, at which active, industrious men, with small capital, can make large wages. Apply at No. 217 Bowery, New-York.

A BAKER'S CHANCE.—For sale, a Bakery with a good sized saloon attached, lease to run a term of years, on reasonable terms, by applying at once to GREENFIELD & TRUESDALE, No. 218 Greenwich-st., New-York.

## WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS—REDUCED PRICES—WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY.—The subscriber is selling all descriptions of the following articles at retail, much lower than any other house in the City.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| JULES JURGENSEN WATCHES. | | |
| Warranted perfect time keepers from | $150 to | $350 |
| COOPER WATCHES. | | |
| Duplex and Levers from | 125 to | 275 |
| INDEPENDENT SECOND, | | |
| And Quarter Second Watches, for timing Horses | 125 to | 250 |
| CHRONOMETERS. | | |
| Splendid Gold Pocket Chronometers, perfect Time-keepers | 125 to | 250 |
| EIGHT-DAY WATCHES, | | |
| Which run eight days with one winding | 140 to | 185 |
| ENAMEL WATCHES. | | |
| For ladies, some in hunting cases | 35 to | 100 |
| DIAMOND WATCHES. | | |
| For ladies, some in magic cases | 85 to | 300 |
| MAGIC WATCHES, | | |
| Which change into three different watches | 100 to | 175 |
| WATCHES WHICH WIND UP, | | |
| And turns the hands without a key | 85 to | 140 |
| ALL KINDS OF WATCHES AT LOW PRICES. | | |
| FINE GOLD LEPINE WATCHES, 4 holes | | $22 |
| FINE GOLD DETACHED LEVERS | | 30 |
| GOLD ENAMELED WATCHES for the ladies | | 35 |
| GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS | | 35 |
| GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS, hunting cases | | 50 |
| SILVER PATENT LEVERS as low as | | 16 |
| SILVER DETACHED LEVERS as low as | | 14 |
| Ladies' Gold Sets, Earrings, Pins and Bracelets | $15 00 to | $175 00 |
| Earrings, $2 to $25; Pins, $2 to $25; | | |
| Bracelets | 5 00 to | 85 00 |
| Gold Lockets, one, two and four glasses | 3 00 to | 25 00 |
| *Gold Guard Chains* | 10 00 to | 50 00 |
| Gold Chatelaine Chains | 16 00 to | 100 00 |
| Gold Vest Chains | 20 00 to | 85 00 |
| Gold Fob Chains | 6 00 to | 25 00 |
| Fine Gold Wedding Rings | 3 00 to | 7 00 |
| Gold Guard Keys | 1 00 to | 4 00 |
| Gold Fob Keys | 1 00 to | 6 00 |
| Gold Fob Seals | 3 00 to | 12 00 |
| Gold Thimbles | 2 50 to | 6 00 |
| Gold Pencils | 1 25 to | 7 00 |
| Gold Pens and Pencils | 2 50 to | 16 00 |
| Diamond Rings | 7 00 to | 250 00 |
| Diamond Earrings | 100 00 to | 300 00 |
| Diamond Pins | 15 00 to | 300 00 |
| Gold Crosses | 3 00 to | 12 00 |
| Gold Finger Rings with stones | 3 00 to | 15 00 |
| Gold Sleeve Buttons, per set | 3 50 to | 12 00 |
| Gold Studs, per set | 1 50 to | 10 00 |
| Gold Spectacles, per pair | 5 00 to | 9 00 |
| Gold Eye Glasses | 1 75 to | 8 00 |
| Silver Teaspoons, per set | 5 00 to | 9 00 |
| Silver Tablespoons, per set | 12 00 to | 21 00 |
| Silver Tableforks, per set | 13 00 to | 22 00 |
| Silver Cups for Children | 5 00 to | 15 00 |
| Silver Napkin Rings, each | 1 50 to | 3 50 |
| Gold Armlets for children, per pair | 2 50 to | 6 00 |
| Plain Gold Rings | 75 to | 3 00 |
| Chased Gold Rings | 1 00 to | 5 00 |
| Silver Thimbles, silver tops | | 37 |
| Gold Scarf Pins | 1 00 to | 7 00 |

GEORGE C. ALLEN, Importer,
Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st.,
2d floor, near Broadway, N. Y.

THE OLD AND NEW YEAR.—I shall offer to the public the coming HOLIDAYS a fine assortment of useful and ornamental PRESENTS, consisting of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE, DIAMONDS, and a variety of small and less expensive articles.

WM. S. TARBELL, No. 285 Broadway.
Late of the firm of A. C. Benedict & Co.

## LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—On or about Dec. 4, Certificate No. 881, dated New-York, Aug. 28, for one hundred shares of Stock of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, in the name of Daniel B. Fearing, having Power of Attorney on the back of the Certificate signed and witnessed in blank. The public are cautioned against receiving said Certificate, the transfer of which has been stopped. (Signed,)
DANIEL B. FEARING, 5th-av., corner 13th-st.

$3 REWARD.—Lost, on Friday evening, Jan. 5, in 2d-av., between 13th-st. and St. Mark's-place, a black lace Veil. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving the same at No. 169 6th-st., opposite the old Opera House.

LOST.—A pair of GOLD SPECTACLES, in a Morocco case, by a lady, on Friday last; supposed to have been dropped when in the Houston-st. stage. A liberal reward will be paid by leaving them with THOMAS DAY, No. 349 Broadway.

LOST—On Saturday, in Broadway or 5th-av., a PACKAGE OF LETTERS, of value to lose only, addressed to a lady. The finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving the same at No. 21 Broad-st.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE MOST AUTHENTIC AND ENTERTAINING LIFE OF NAPOLEON.
D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway,
PUBLISH ON TUESDAY,
A NEW EDITION OF
MEMOIRS
OF
NAPOLEON, HIS COURT AND FAMILY.
*By the Duchess D'Abrantes,*
(*Madame Junot.*)
Two vols. 8vo., cloth. 1,128 pages. Price $4.
*List of Portraits contained in Illustrated Edition.*

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| Napoleon, | Charles Bonaparte, | Jerome Bonaparte, |
| Josephine, | Lucien Bonaparte, | Louis Bonaparte, |
| Maria Louisa, | Marshal Junot, | Cardinal Fesch, |
| Duke of Reichstadt, | Charles Bonaparte, | Louisa, Queen of |
| Madame Letitia | Pauline Bonaparte, | Prussia, |
| Bonaparte, | Eliza Bonaparte, | Joseph Bonaparte, |

Probably no writer has had the same opportunities for becoming acquainted with

NAPOLEON THE GREAT,

As the Duchess D'Abrantes. Her mother rocked him in his cradle, and when he quitted Brienne and came to Paris, she guided and protected his younger days. Scarcely a day passed without his visiting her house during the period which preceded his departure for Italy as

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Abundant occasion was therefore had for watching the development of the great genius who afterwards became the master of the greater part of Europe.

MARSHAL JUNOT,

Who became allied to the author of this work by marriage, was the intimate friend of Napoleon, and figured in most of the

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Which rendered him the greatest military captain of the age. No interruption took place in the intimacy which she enjoyed, so that in all these scenes, embracing a period of nearly

THIRTY YEARS,

The Duchess became familiar with all the secret springs of

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Either through her husband, or by her own personal knowledge and observation at the Court of Napoleon.

JOSEPHINE,

Whose life and character so peculiarly attract the attention of all readers, occupies a great part of the first volume. The character, and the deeds, of

THE EMPERORS AND KINGS,
THE GREAT MEN OF THE DAY,
THE MARSHALS OF THE EMPIRE,
THE DISTINGUISHED LADIES OF THE COURT,

Are described with minuteness which personal observation only admits of. The work is written in that familiar gossipping style, and so interspersed with anecdotes that the reader never wearies. She has put everything in her book—great events and small,

BATTLES AND BALLS,
COURT INTRIGUES AND BOUDOIR GOSSIP,
TREATIES AND FLIRTATIONS.

Making two of the most charming volumes of memoirs, which will interest the reader in spite of himself.

THIRTY-FIFTH THOUSAND
Ready Jan. 2.

A gentleman who confessed that he had not read the Waverley Novels, at a time when public curiosity was excited to the highest point concerning the "Great Unknown" and his brilliant creations, said that he owed to the fact of his ignorance some of the most pleasant evenings of his life. At parties everybody was eager to get him into a corner, so as to be the first to describe to him the stately Flora Mac Ivor, or the gentle Amy Robsart. He found himself unexpectedly a lion. The man who has not read

IDA MAY

will soon enjoy a similar distinction; for the popularity of this beautiful story is steadily on the increase, and its sale bids fair to be limited only by the number of the reading public.

The Publishers ask attention to the *few* notices appended:

*From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.*

It is, without exaggeration, one of the most powerful works of fiction that have yet emanated from an American pen.

*From the New-York Tribune.*

The evil effects of Slavery are treated of rather incidentally than directly, and always without bitterness. We do not know why the book should not be read with satisfaction at the South, as a forcible representation of local customs and scenery. * * * * * *

The specimens of negro dialogue are rendered with infinite spirit, and were evidently obtained from personal observation at the South.

*From the Boston Atlas.*

The character of Ida May is one so intrinsically exquisite, so true to itself throughout the tale, and one that so entirely wins its way to our interested and ever affectionate sympathy, that we soon can hardly realize she is not one of our most intimate acquaintances rather than an ideal creation of another's brain.

*From the New-Haven Journal and Courier.*

We have read this book with intense interest. The exciting subjects upon which it bears is enough to arrest the attention. But the extraordinary literary ability which is displayed—the complicated and well-constructed plot of the story—the beautiful descriptions of scenery—the well-drawn characters—the strong blows which are dealt against the injustice and wrongs of Slavery—will chain the attention of the reader until he has finished the last page.

PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO., Boston.
For sale by all Booksellers. Price $1 25.

CASH MUSIC STORE.
MUSIC AT HALF PRICE.

WILLIAM HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, (opposite the Park,) have decided to reduce the price of their entire CATALOGUE and STOCK of Non-Copyright Music to an average of one-half its former prices.

In order to afford this reduction, we are obliged to adopt the cash system, and we believe that our friends, and the public generally, will be even better served than heretofore, by a strict adherence to this principle.

In regulating our prices, we have adopted our NATIONAL CURRENCY, and have, as far as possible, made the prices in decimals.

*The price will be marked on every piece of music.* The Non-Copyrights thus—"Reduced price, —— cents," and the Copyrights thus—"Copyright, —— cents." All the Non-Copyright Music printed previous to this arrangement will be sold at *one-half the old prices.*

A similar reduction will be made on Instruction Books, &c., &c.

Since the study of music has become an essential branch of education, a reduction in the price of Music has been demanded by the public, and we have no doubt that the plan we have adopted will increase our sales sufficient to warrant us in carrying out our enterprise to its fullest extent.

Our Catalogue already contains the works of the best European Authors, and we will continue to reprint such as may hereafter be published—all of which will be sold at *less than one-half the prices of the foreign copies.*

We will continue the manufacture of PIANO-FORTES, GUITARS, FLUTES, &c., &c., and also the importation of EVERY ARTICLE OF MUSICAL MERCHANDISE, and will sell for *cash only, at greatly reduced prices.*

Orders from any part of the country, enclosing the money, will be promptly and faithfully attended to.

WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway,
New-York, Jan. 1, 1855. (Opposite the Park,) N. Y.

IN PRESS.

I. THE FOOTSTEPS OF ST. PAUL, being a Life of the Apostle, designed for Youth. By the Author of the "Morning and Night Watches." Illustrated.
II. THE MIND OF JESUS, being a sequel to the "Words of Jesus." By the same Author.
III. THE TASK. By William Cowper. Illustrated by Birket Foster.
IV. ASHTON COTTAGE; Or, TRUE FAITH.
V. AUNT EDITH. By the Author of "Clara Stanley," &c.
VI. SUNBEAMS IN THE COTTAGE.
VII. EMILY VERNON; Or, FILIAL PIETY.
VIII. OUR FRIENDS IN HEAVEN.
IX. THE MANSE OF SUNNYSIDE.
X. WHAT AUNTY SAW IN SCOTLAND.
XI. EADIE ON COLOSSIANS.
XII. THE TRUTH AND LIFE. By Bishop McIlvaine.
XIII. FOX'S ACTS AND MONUMENTS.
XIV. WATSON'S BODY OF DIVINITY.
XV. RIDGELY'S BODY OF DIVINITY. 2 vols.
XVI. BOSTON'S SELECT WORKS.
XVII. MATTHEW HENRY'S MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.
XVIII. FLEETWOOD'S HISTORY OF THE BIBLE.
XIX. THE MINISTER'S FAMILY.
XX. THE FAMILY AT HEATHERDALE.

ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS, No. 285 Broadway.

*MUSIC! GREAT CHANCE.*

HORACE WATERS, Music Publisher and dealer, at No. 333 Broadway, will present as a New-Year's Gift for 1855, *one dollar's worth of music, to be selected in any of the choice* publications from his extensive catalogue, and a twenty-five-cent piece, entitled THE RUSH OF WATERS, with vignette on title page, to any person purchasing of him one dollar's worth any time during the month of January, and those residing out of the City will receive both purchase and gift postpaid.

JUST PUBLISHED.

The following choice music, by the great composer, Thomas Baker: CLARENCE, ballad, with beautiful vignette on title page, 38 cents; HAPPINESS, ballad, 25 cents; DOWN BY THE PEBBLY SHORE, duet, 38 cents; THEY TELL ME THY HEART IS CHANGED, ballad, 25 cents; SPARKLING POLKA, 25 cents; and RIPPLING BROOK POLKA MAZOURKA, 25 cents.

COSMOPOLITAN ART AND LITERARY ASSOCIATION.
CLOSING OF THE BOOKS.
New Office opened at No. 2 Astor House.

SAMUEL HUESTON, Secretary for New-York, has arranged with Mr. T. L. Magagnos to receive subscribers for the KNICKERBOCKER, and all the other $3 Magazines for 1855. Each subscriber is constituted a member of this new Association for the promotion of Art and Literature, and will receive a certificate for the first annual distribution, which will take place in Sandusky, Ohio, on the 28th inst.

Catalogues of the works to be distributed can be had, on application, at No. 2 Astor House.

Call early and get a catalogue, as the books will soon close.

Subscriptions received, as before, at the KNICKERBOCKER OFFICE, No. 348 Broadway, up stairs.

PROFESSOR DICKSON'S WORKS.

THE DESTRUCTIVE ART OF HEALING; Or FACT FOR FAMILIES. 25 cents.
Also, FALLACIES OF THE FACULTY. $1.
"Morborum omnium unus et idem modus est."—*Hippocrates.*
*From the British and Foreign Medical Review.*
The intermittent nature of disease must certainly be better understood. For sale by
S. FRENCH, No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York.

POCKET AND COUNTING-HOUSE DIARIES FOR 1855.—A great variety of sizes and styles of binding. Blank Books, Memorandums, and Pass Books, of every description. For sale wholesale and retail by KIGGINS & KELLOGG, Publishers, Blank Book Manufacturers, and Booksellers, No. 88 John-st.

BLANK BOOKS, PAPER AND STATIONERY—At low prices. Books made to pattern; Notes, Drafts, Checks, &c.; Copying Presses; Diaries for 1855. Orders receive prompt attention. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 77 Maiden-lane, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders.

TO PRINTERS.—Two practical printers (single-men) may engage in the publication of a Weekly paper, established in one of the pleasantest and most growing villages in this State. Can have the establishment for one year, with privilege of purchasing, and have all they can make for their services, including job work, subscriptions, &c. The press and office is extensive and complete, and in use for only two years. Address, with real name, BOSTON, *Times* Office, and where an interview can be had, for 3 days.

## AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—At the Academy of Music, corner of Irving-place and 14th-st., ON THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 11, 1855. By Madame GRISI and Signor MARIO, aided by Signorina DONOVANI, and Signori BADIALI, SUSINI, FABRICATORE and BALABERT. Signor ARDITI Conductor, and a full Orchestra and Chorus.

PROGRAMME.
PART I.
1. Overture—"Martha," by the Orchestra......Flotow.
2. Cavatina—"[illegible]"—from the Opera of "[illegible]," Signorina Donovani......Verdi.
3. Duetto—"Tornami a dir che m'ami,"—from the Opera of "Don Pasquale," Madame Grisi and Signor Mario......Donizetti.
4. Aria—"[illegible]"—from the Opera of "[illegible]," Signor Badiali......Verdi.
5. Grand Scena—"Casta Diva"—from the Opera of "Norma," Madame Grisi......Bellini.
6. Romanza—"Quando le sere"—from the Opera of "Louisa Miller," Signor [illegible]......Verdi.
7. Quartetto—"A te o Cara"—from the Opera of "I Puritani," Madame Grisi, Signor Mario, Signori Susini and Badiali......Bellini.
PART II.
8. Overture—"Semiramide," by the Orchestra......Rossini.
9. Aria—"Il mio tesoro," from the Opera of "Don Giovanni," Signor Mario......Mozart.
10. Cavatina—"Largo al factotum," from the Opera of "Il Barbiere," Signor Badiali......Rossini.
11. Cavatina—"Qui la voce," from the Opera of "I Puritani," Madame Grisi......Bellini.
12. Serenata—"Com' e Gentil," from the Opera of "Don Pasquale," Signor Mario......Donizetti.
13. Preghiera—"Pieta di tu [illegible]," from "Mose in Egitto," Madame Grisi, Signor Mario, Signorina Donovani, Signori Badiali, Susini, Fabricatore, Balabert and Chorus......Rossini.
Conductor......Signor ARDITI.

Price of admission to all parts of the house TWO DOLLARS.

No seats reserved except in the Boxes. The Boxes will be sold at auction on TUESDAY, 9th inst., at 12 o'clock, by E. H. & C. W. FOSTER, at their Salesroom, No. 41 Broad-st.

Doors open at 6 o'clock. Performance to commence at 8 precisely.

Tickets may be procured of Messrs. William Hall & Son, No. 239 Broadway; Van Norden & King, No. 45 Wall-st.; C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway; Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 722 Broadway; at the bookstore of Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., No. 346 Broadway; Ben Lockwood & Co., 411 Broadway; and Samuel Raynor, No. 76 Bowery; at Delmonico's, Astor, St. Nicholas, Metropolitan, New-York, Union-place, and Clarendon Hotels, and at the office of the Academy, on the evening of performance.

CHARLES M. LEUPP, Chairman.
John E. Williams, Treasurer.
Ogden Haggerty, Secretary.

GRISI AND MARIO.—GRAND CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 11, 1855.

Notice.—The Boxes in the Academy of Music, being FIFTY in number, and capable of accommodating about FOUR HUNDRED PERSONS will be sold for this occasion at auction, with the view of promoting the object of the Concert.

The sale will be made by Messrs. E. H. & C. W. FOSTER, at their Salesroom, No. 41 Broad-st., on TUESDAY, the 9th inst., at 12 o'clock.

A plan of the house can be seen at the Salesroom THIS DAY, and until the sale.

CHARLES M. LEUPP, Chairman of the Committee.
Ogden Haggerty, Secretary.

SECOND ANNUAL POULTRY SHOW OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF DOMESTIC POULTRY. NEARLY $600 CASH PREMIUMS.

Which will be held during the week from MONDAY, Jan. 15 to SATURDAY, Jan. 20 inclusive, in BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, And will include the exhibition of all kinds of rare, choice and costly fowls—Pea Fowls, Ducks, Geese, Swans, Bantams, Pigeons, Gold and Silver Pheasants, &c.

The First Annual Show of this Society presented a truly surpassing collection of valuable poultry, and the managers are determined to make the Second Annual Show a still more attractive illustration of the vital purpose of the Society, to render universally popular a pursuit hitherto unaided by the sympathy of a few amateurs, and thus encourage every possible improvement in a branch of American industry so intimately associated with our ideas of domestic enjoyment. NO CHARGE WHATEVER TO COMPETITORS FOR THE PRIVILEGE OF EXHIBITING SPECIMENS. Exhibitors admitted free. Food and water provided for all fowls on exhibition, and persons to feed them, without expense to the owner. Fowls intended for exhibition may be sent after the 10th of January, and will be taken care of, if directed to the "Poultry Committee, American Museum, New-York." All specimens should arrive on or before the 15th of January.

Admission to the National Poultry Show, including all the attractions of the Museum and Lecture Room, twenty-five cents. Children under ten, half-price. Open from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. P. T. BARNUM, President of the National Poultry Society.

NOW ON EXHIBITION AT THE ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
No. 663 Broadway,
ROGERS' celebrated
APOTHEOSIS OF GEORGE WASHINGTON.
Painted by JAMES BURNS.
Admittance......25 cents.
Children under 12 years of age......12½ cents.

PERHAM'S GIFT TICKETS

will, by special arrangement, be received for admission. Exhibition hours from 10 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A Mass Meeting of the Shareholders in PERHAM'S THIRD GIFT ENTERPRISE, will be held on the [illegible] to decide on the final disposition of the $100,000 Gifts. Tickets can be had at one dollar each, at No. 663 Broadway, 9 o'clock A. M. to 9 P. M.

FIRST ANNUAL BALL OF THE YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION for the BENEFIT OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHANS, to be held at Niblo's Saloon, TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, 1855. Dodworth's Band is engaged. Tickets $2, to admit a gentleman and ladies.

ANDREW L. BYRNE, President.
THEO. F. KELLY, 1st Vice President.
JAS. A. CAROLIN, 2d Vice President.
WM. LALOR, Treasurer.
John E. McMenomy, Secretary.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—No. 539 Broadway. MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 8, and every evening during the week, the grand burlesque on the Italy opera of

CINDERELLA,

in 4 acts, with beautiful Scenery, Dresses, Transformations, Tricks, &c., &c.

Cinderella......Miss Ellsworth | Dandini......G. S. Buckley
Prince......T. S. Waddleton | Baron......W. [illegible]
Pedro......R. B. Buckley | Alidoro......J. A. [illegible]

Fairies, Hunters, &c., &c.

Preceding the Opera, a superior Ethiopian Entertainment, and still adhering to this company's unalterable motto, "Few [illegible]."

Concert commences at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents.

GEORGE CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS.—In consequence of the destruction of their Hall by fire, will perform EVERY EVENING, at Mechanics' Hall, NO. 472 BROADWAY.

Ethiopian Minstrelsy, to conclude with a burlesque Opera or Farce.

N. B.—An entire change of programme EVERY WEEK.

H. WOOD, } Proprietors.
GEORGE CHRISTY, }

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ precisely. Admission, 25 cents.

BURTON'S THEATRE—CHAMBERS-STREET.—TUESDAY, second night of George Croly's Comedy of PRIDE SHALL HAVE A FALL. In 5 acts, with New Scenery, New Dresses, &c., and A MOST EXCELLENT CAST OF TALENT.

Count Ventoso, Mr. Burton; Lorenzo, Mr. Fisher; Torrento, Mr. Jordan; Pietroccio, Mr. Andrews; O'Shannon, Russell; Count Carmine, Marchant; Spado, Johnston; Stefano, Moore; Stiletto, Holman; Lazaro, Gardner; Countess Ventoso, Mrs. Hughes; Leonora, Mrs. Burton; Victoria, Miss Lee.

New Scenery—Moonlight View of Palermo, with Vesuvio's Chateau; Barrack Room; The Castle Hall, &c.

With the laughable farce of

SOPHIA'S SUPPER.

Miss Macaulay, Mrs. Burton, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Moore, &c.

On WEDNESDAY—A new comicality called CIRCE AND HER MAGIC CUP.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—BROADWAY—HENRY WILLARD, Lessee.—Prices of Admission: Dress Circle and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle and Upper Boxes, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $5; for six persons; Balcony Boxes, 75 cents; Orchestra Stalls, $1. TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, R. SANDS & CO.'S Equestrian Troupe will appear. Immediately after, will be performed the Drama of

THE BELL RINGER OF BOSTON.

Matthew Mugan......Mr. E. Eddy.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock, curtain will rise at 7½. Dress Circle and Parquette 50 cents; Second Tier, 25 cents; Orchestra Stalls, $1; Private Boxes, $6 and $5. THIS EVENING, Jan. 9, will be presented the petite Comedy of

THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH.

After which will be performed,

THE SISTERS.

To conclude with the Farce of

THE NEW FOOTMAN.

BROADWAY THEATRE—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock, and the performance commences at 7, precisely. Boxes and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle and Upper Tier, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $5 and $6. THIS EVENING, Jan. 9, will be performed the Celebrated Opera of

CROWN DIAMONDS.

To conclude with the Farce of the

BLIGHTED BEING.

Job Wort......Mr. Davidge.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—LAST TIME of the revival of THE DRUNKARD. Also, Mr. J. R. SCOTT as UGOLINO. TUESDAY, Jan. 9, AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, for this time only, the great Moral and Temperance Drama of THE DRUNKARD, as performed here for 100 successive times to admiring thousands. C. W. Clark as Ed. Middleton. EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, UGOLINO, in which Mr. J. R. Scott and Miss Mestayer will appear. COCKNEYS IN CHINA. Bowbell, Mr. Hadaway. NATIONAL POULTRY SHOW. Premiums $600—Jan. 15 to 20, 1855. NATIONAL BABY SHOW. Premiums $1,000—June 5, 1855. Admittance, 25 cents; under 10, 12½ cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Crystal Palace will remain open to the public, at a small charge, until further notice. Most of the paintings and Statuary are still on Exhibition.

ROMAN GALLERY OF ANCIENT PAINTINGS—By the most celebrated Italian and other masters, at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway. Admittance 25 cents. Open from 9 to 5, and 7 to 9 o'clock.

LECTURES, &c.—Managers of Lyceums, Institutes and other Literary Associations, who may desire the services of the subscriber, are requested to address PARK BENJAMIN, care of JOHN K. HYDE'S SONS, No. 38 Maiden-lane, New-York.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—will be let for ORATORIOS, CONCERTS, LECTURES and BALLS. The floor and decorations for Balls will surpass anything of the kind, either in this country or in Europe. Apply at No. 47 Wall-st. JAMES PHALEN, President.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL BALL FOR the benefit of the "NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT FUND," will take place at the Academy of Music, 14th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, 1855. Tickets may be procured from the Managers.

DO YOU WANT LUXURIANT WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES?—If you do, my ONGUENT will force them to grow strong and thick in six weeks, and will not stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle, sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 191 Nassau-st.; KEIBER, No. 62 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; BARRINGER, No. 109 Washington, Boston; SPALDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston.

COSTAR'S RAT, COCKROACH, &C., EXTERMINATOR DEPOT has removed to 388 Broadway, New-York, having been burnt out by the fire of his old stand, 444 Broadway. A new HAPPY FAMILY on Jan. 5, 1855.

[illegible]

[illegible] Superior Court [illegible] sued the Corporation of Jersey City for damages in consequence of injuries sustained on the night of Oct. 31, 1853, at which time Mrs. B and daughter, while passing the corner of Jersey-avenue and Newark-avenue, fell into an excavation made for the purpose of laying water pipes, and which was not properly covered or lighted. For the plaintiffs, Jacob Weart; for the city, R. D. McClelland, Jr., City Attorney. The plaintiffs recovered $250 damages and costs of suit.

☞ The proceeds of the Jersey City stage routes belonging to J. M. [illegible], on Saturday, amounting to about $100, which, as previously offered, will be devoted to the relief of the poor.

## MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.....Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times. MONDAY, Jan. 8—6 P. M.

ASHES—The demand is fair and prices are firm; 150 bbls. were taken at $7 [illegible] for Pearls, and $6 [illegible] for Pots, ℔ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Some [illegible] lbs. American yellow [illegible]

[illegible]—The supply and demand are alike limited, and North River Hard are still quoted at $4 75@$5 25, ℔ [illegible]. Other kinds are unaltered.

COFFEE—Has not varied much. The day's sales comprise [illegible] Java at 13½c.; small lots of Maracaibo at 11c.; and [illegible] bags Rio at 9½c.@10½c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is not so active, but remains very firm, with sales of about 1,100 bales within our range, which is, if anything, rather under the market value:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

| | Upland. | Florida. | Mobile. | New-Orleans and Texas. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Middling | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | 8¾ |
| Middling Fair | 9 | 9 | 9¼ | 9¾ |
| Fair | 9½ | 9½ | 10 | 10¼ |

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are rather more freely offered; while being less inquired for, both by home dealers and shippers. Prices are not quite so firm, though we cannot notice any important change in them. The day's business includes 4,700 bbls., at:

| | |
|---|---|
| [illegible] | $8 25 @$8 75 |
| [illegible] State | 8 87½@ 9 00 |
| [illegible] State | 9 00 @ 9 12½ |
| [illegible] | 9 12½@ 9 25 |
| [illegible] Western | 9 12½@ 9 37½ |
| Common to Good Indiana and Michigan | 9 37½@ 9 50 |
| Fancy Michigan | 9 50 @ 9 [illegible] |
| Common to Good Ohio | 9 12½@ 9 50 |
| Fancy Ohio | 9 50 @ 9 75 |
| Extra Ohio | 9 75 @11 00 |
| Extra Indiana and Michigan | 9 75 @10 50 |
| Fancy Genesee | 9 75 @10 25 |
| Extra Genesee | 10 75 @12 00 |

One or two lots of very common State were [illegible] at $8 [illegible] ℔ bbl., the price was under the market value. Canadian is quiet, yet pretty firm. Superfine, in bond, is quoted at from $8@$9 25; about 400 bbls. [illegible] fixed, $9 93½@$10 12½, mostly $10 ℔ bbl. Southern is rather plentier and is cheaper, but not in [illegible]. There were 1,650 bbls. purchased at [illegible] for mixed to good straight and favorite, with $10@$10 [illegible] for fancy and extra ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is increasing in demand and value. Sales comprised of 250 bbls. at $6 50 [illegible] for fine, and $7 [illegible] for superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is likewise on the advance. Sales were made of 500 bbls., chiefly Jersey at $4 [illegible]; and Brandywine, in lots, at $4 87½@$5 ℔ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales of 500 bxs. Bunch Raisins were reported at our previous quotations.

GRAIN—Wheat continues as noticed on Saturday, the stock being extremely limited and parties disagreeing about prices. Only 700 bushels prime Southern White found buyers at $2 50 ℔ bushel. Rye has not varied much; 1,500 bushels Jersey were taken at $1 37, short credit. Northern is scarce and held at $1 40 ℔ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt remain about the same. Oats are plentier and easier at 54c.@57c. for State, and 58c.@ 60c. for Western, ℔ bushel. Corn is still rare and is in pretty good request at even higher rates. This day's sales include about 27,000 bushels at $1 05 for Western mixed, in store, and $1 06 for Southern yellow, to arrive, ℔ bushel.

HAY—The supply is fair, while the demand is moderate, especially for local use. 800 bales River changed hands to-day at 94c.@$1 for shipment; and $1 05@$1 [illegible] for the City trade, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—We notice less doing in this line, particularly for export. 50 bales new were sold to-day at 31c.@35c.

IRON—As stated on Saturday, Scotch Pig is retailing at [illegible], usual terms, ℔ ton, which rates owners readily claim for large lots; but no buyer is disposed to hold at anything over $29 ℔ ton. There is nothing of any consequence doing in other kinds.

LATHS—Eastern are inactive and almost nominal at [illegible] ℔ thousand. The stock is a light one.

LEAD—Is still quiet and unsettled in value. 50 tons of German were reported as having been sold to-day, [illegible] could not ascertain the price.

[illegible]—The market is almost bare and quotations are [illegible] the same.

MOLASSES—Shows less activity at old figures. 300 bbls. New-Orleans brought 27c. ℔ gallon. Some export [illegible] were rumored, but discredited by most of the [illegible].

NAVAL STORES—Nothing really new has occurred in Rosin, Tar, or Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine is unsettled. Sales were reported of 450 bbls., in good shipping order, at 44c.@45c., and 130 bbls., represented as being of an inferior quality, at 41½c., cash, ℔ gallon. The stock is not very large; but owners are willing sellers.

OILS—Whale and Sperm continue quiet, in view of the light supply here and the high claims of owners. Sales of 100 baskets of Olive were effected at $3 50 each. Linseed is in limited stock and moderate request, while being very stiffly held at 81c.@82c. ℔ gallon. Lard Oil is selling, in lots, at 82½c.@85c. ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is inactive, but is quoted higher. The day's sales do not exceed 450 bbls., at $12 12½ for Mess, $14 for prime Mess, and $12 25 for Prime, ℔ bbl. There is still very little of the latter offering, and it is wanted for ships' stores. Dressed Hogs are in fair supply and demand, at 5½c.@6½c. ℔ lb. There is not much doing in Cut Meats, but as these are not plenty, prices are supported. Lard is unchanged; 400 bbls. common to strictly prime were purchased at 9½c.@10½c. ℔ lb. Beef is moderately active and steady, with sales of [illegible] bbls. at $6@$7 for Country Prime; $8 75@$11 25 for do. Mess; $12 25 for repacked Chicago do., and $15 [illegible] for extra do. ℔ bbl. Sales were likewise reported of 300 tcs. Prime Mess Beef, of common quality, at $21. The range is from $21@$20 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, Butter and Cheese are unaltered.

RICE—The demand is moderate, and prices are without variation. There were 200 tierces fair to prime taken at $3 75@$4 50 ℔ tierce.

SPICES—There is not much activity in this line; but, though the supplies are pretty good, prices are firm—owners not being inclined to reduce them.

SUGARS—The market is less active, but remains firm. Sales were reported of Cuba, in lots, at 4½c.@4¾c., and New-Orleans at 4c.@5½c. ℔ lb. The refiners have already supplied themselves liberally. The exported [illegible] is restricted.

TALLOW—About 12,500 lbs. prime changed hands at 12½c.@12¾c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Is less freely offered, and being in better request, is firmer. Sales were made to-day of about 650 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 37½c.@38c., cash, ℔ gallon. There is nothing of importance doing in Drudge.

FREIGHTS—Displayed no interesting change. For Liverpool, the engagements include about 1,400 bales Cotton at 3-16d.@7-32d. ℔ lb.; 25,000 to 30,000 bushels Corn at 6d., in bulk; 1,200 bbls. Flour at 1s. 6d.; 200 bxs. Bacon at 17s. 6d.; 900 bxs. Cheese at 22s. 6d.; and 30 tons of Tallow at 15s. ℔ ton. For London, the shipments embraced some lots of Bacon at 25s. ℔ ton; tierce Beef at 4s. 6d.; and 300 bbls. Turpentine at 2s. For other ports, the engagements were rather limited at old rates.

## HOTELS.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—The furniture, fixtures and stock, with a five years' lease of a Hotel doing a good business, both of city and country trade, from New-York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey States; situated in a good location, being near the principal market of the City, and railroad and steamboat landings. For further information, address C. G. THOMPSON, No. 81 Nassau-st.

HOTEL LEASE, FURNITURE AND GOOD WILL FOR SALE.—For 8 years to run. Located in a central [illegible] down town, now doing a first rate business. About $12,000 will be required for the purchase. Part of the amount can remain on mortgage. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Metropolitan Bank building, Pine-st.

MANSION HOUSE—Hicks-st., Brooklyn.—Situated midway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries, can accommodate a few families or single gentlemen with board.
EDWIN B. YALE.

MUSEUM HOTEL—No. 22 Ann-st., a few doors from Broadway. Furnished Rooms to let by the night or week. Single rooms, 25 cents. Open all night.

TO BUILDERS.—Sealed Proposals will be received until SATURDAY, the 20th day of January, 1855, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for furnishing the material and doing the work necessary for the erection and finishing of a new school building on the north side of 46th-st., between [illegible] and 11th-avs., in the XXIId Ward of the City of New-York. Separate proposals will be received for the mason work and materials, or for the carpenter work and materials, and a bidder may propose for the whole. Each proposal must state the name and residence of the persons proposed by the bidder as sureties for the performance of his contract. The plans and specifications can be seen at the office of FRANCIS B. GUEST, corner of 40th-st. and 8th-av., [illegible] blank forms of specifications can be procured. [illegible] Proposals for XXIId (22d) Ward School, and will be received at the office of FRANCIS B. GUEST, corner 40th-st. and 8th-av., or either of the undersigned; and no proposal will be received after the time above fixed. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals.

D. W. C. McCLOSKEY, ROBT. H. SHANNON, } Commissioners.
ROBT. McCORD, SAMUEL J. HOPKINS, } Inspectors.
TRUSTEES.
Samuel Finch, J. C. Hepburn, Francis B. Guest,
John A. Van Riper, Wm. Holmes, Peter C. Mabe,
Wm. Donlop, Nathaniel S. Wise.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS.—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DE VOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

DUTCH POTATOES.—A lot of fine Dutch potatoes, just arrived from Rotterdam, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by R. W. BURLAGE, No. [illegible] Pearl-st.

## AUCTION SALES.

[illegible]

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—Office No. 48 Pine-st. [illegible]—TUESDAY, January 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

$2,000 seven per cent. first mortgage bonds of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, due 1873; interest payable May 1 and November 1, in New-York—$1,000 each.

11,000 seven per cent. bonds of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, due 1875; interest payable April 1 and October 1, in New-York—$1,000 each.

$4,000 seven per cent. Convertible Income Bonds of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, due 1864; interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1, in New-York—$1,000 each.

$2,000 seven per cent. bonds of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, due 1861; interest payable June 1 and December 1, in New-York—$1,000 each.

[illegible] shares Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.—$100 each.
[illegible] do. Third-av. Railroad Co.—$100 each.
[illegible] do. Parker Vein Coal Co.—$100 each.

3,000 first mortgage seven per cent. bonds of the Columbus, Piqua, and Indiana Railroad Co., due 1861; interest payable January 1 and July 1, in New-York—$1,000 each.

2,000 seven per cent. first mortgage bonds of the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad Company, due 1875; interest payable March 1 and September 1, in New-York—$1,000 each.

2,000 shares United Gold Company Stock—$5 each.
[illegible] shares Irving Fire Insurance Company—$25 each.
[illegible] shares Suffolk Bank Stock—$50 each.
(By order of the Assignees of R. and G. L. Schuyler.)

A claim of R. and G. L. Schuyler against the Saratoga and Washington Railroad for $31,[illegible] 75, with interest on $25,000 50 from the 1st of July, 1854.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—ASSIGNEE'S SALE—SUPERB ASSORTMENT OF COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD SUITES COVERED IN THE RICHEST MATERIALS, LARGE PIER GLASSES AND OTHER VALUABLE FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 17 Broadway, opposite the Bowling-green, by order of the assignee, a large and valuable assortment of elegant household furniture, consisting of superb royal velvet parlor carpets, large French plate pier glasses, costly glass chandeliers and gas brackets, mantel do., about 50 valuable oil paintings in rich frames, lace and other window-curtains, rosewood carved and plate back etageres, rosewood piano-forte, inlaid rosewood secretary, musiccase, rosewood centre tables, marble tops; bronze figures; superb parlor suites in rosewood, covered in crimson and gold silk brocatelle; do. in purple and gold do.; drawing-room in rosewood, covered with medallion figured crimson and white satin; large and costly vases and clocks; ante-room furniture in rosewood, covered in crimson silk brocatelle; dining, oak carved buffet, oak chairs, covered in tapestry; oak hat-rack and chairs, superb dinner, tea and breakfast sets; cut glass goblets, wines, champagnes, &c.; rich plated ware, extra china painted plates; bedroom furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, superb suites in black walnut, complete with marble-tops, &c.; mahogany do., bookcases, mattresses, bedding, &c.; chairs covered in de laines and hair cloth, cabinets, curtains, oval and other looking-glasses, dressing-bureaus, wardrobes and other furniture. Sale without reserve.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

VANDEWATER & TURNER.—Will sell, THURSDAY, Jan. 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 30 Pine-st., and 24 Cedar-sts., a magnificent assortment of oil paintings in rich gilt frames, mostly of the Dusseldorf school, just received per steamer, from Europe, and consisting of fine English and Italian landscapes, marine views, figures, fruit pieces, &c. The above are all original paintings, and are signed by the celebrated artists, Tiemans, Eckhart, Verdoeven, H. Cornet, Olesen, Nanginin, Kobel, Linet, Keunemans, Godin, Vanhove, Beeboom, Kiers, and several others. Also, fine American landscapes, marine views, &c.; also, fine oval paintings, on silk attached to glass, by the French artist Chambeau. The attention of amateurs respectfully requested to this sale, as they have been selected with great care from the fine collections now in the City. The whole will be sold without reserve. Now on exhibition.

E. BREVOORT HENRY, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY & BUCK.—THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 331½ Broadway—Assignee's sale of $30,000 worth of rich and valuable fancy furs, to be sold without reserve, as the stock comprises some of the richest furs that have ever been offered at public auction. The stock comprises the finest mink marten, Grecian stone marten, Russian fitch, Siberian squirrel, real genuine ermine, Hudson Bay sable, painted sable, mountain marten, French sable, River mink in sets, capes with collars, victorines, pelerines, circulars, &c., with cuffs to match, gents' fine fur gloves, collars, foot muffs, &c. Also, sleigh robes of Hudson Bay wolf, Wash. bear, zebra, genet, Isabella bear, silver and gray fox, Russian wolf, buffalo and other fine robes. Also, linings and trimmings in great variety. The attention of purchasers is called to this sale, as every lot must be sold.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 11, 1855, at 11 o'clock, at No. 16 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.—the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of elegant rosewood and mahogany parlor and bed-room furniture, buhl cabinets, statuary, marble tables, pier glasses, marble vases, etageres, marble-top tables, French bedsteads, wardrobes, satin damask curtains, sofas, chairs, tête-à-têtes, Axminster Brussels carpets, &c., &c. Catalogues can be had at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 11 Wall-st., the day previous to sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 19 Nassau-st. SUPERB FIRST CLASS FURS—Manufactured by J. H. Harley, No. 24 John-st., and every article warranted in all respects, consisting of sleigh robes of the finest quality, some of which are very scarce and desirable; also, real royal ermine, Hudson Bay sables, a very choice selection of Russia mink, Grecian marten, fitch sable, stone marten muffs, pelerines, capes, victorines, cuffs, &c. We particularly call the attention of our friends to this very choice sale.

WATERBURY & DYER, Auctioneers.

IMPORTER'S SALE OF $30,000 genuine Havana cigars, of high cost, TUESDAY, Jan. 9, at our store, No. 38 Broad-st.; also, 150,000 German cigars, put up in Havana style; also, wines and brandies, by the cask and dozen, of the best quality, delivered from the bonded warehouse. Also, three cases chewing tobacco, absynthe, preserved fruits, and other articles worthy of particular attention, to be sold by catalogue for cash, without reserve. The sale will commence at 10½ o'clock.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN—WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10, at 10 o'clock A. M. precisely at No. 397 Henry-st., between President and Carroll-sts., South Brooklyn. Administrator's Sale—A large and general assortment parlor, chamber, dining room and kitchen, bedding and table linen, silver and plate ware, dinner, breakfast, tea and toilet crockery, &c., &c. Catalogues at the salesrooms. The furniture is in good order.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, OIL PAINTINGS, MATTRESSES, MIRRORS, &c.—GEO. COOK will sell THIS DAY, at No. 335 Broadway, corner of Anthony-st., at 10 o'clock A. M., a splendid stock of furniture, piano-fortes, &c., embracing every article usually found in a first-class ware-room. Catalogues are now ready, and well worthy the attention of buyers.

J. & H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—J. & H. BARTLETT will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., Earthenware of all kinds, a large assortment of Glassware, Rockingham Glassware, &c., in lots from the shelves to suit purchasers. Catalogues now ready, and goods may be examined.

M. WRAY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA TRADE SALE.—By W. W. SHIRLEY, THIS DAY, (Tuesday, Jan. 9,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 167 Fulton-st.—Sales of white granite best dipt and cc. chambers, jugs and bowls, china toys, &c., in lots for retailers; 90 days' credit over $100.

MATTHEW JORDAN, Auctioneer.

BY JORDAN & NORTON—Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, No. 360 Broadway, (up stairs,) between Franklin and Leonard-sts., WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, 1855. Auction sale of an assortment of Standard Works; also a number of Books in lots and an Invoice of Staple and Fancy Stationery. Sale to commence at 7 o'clock.

D. D. NASH, Auctioneer, Store No. 310 Broadway.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF STATIONERY, &c.—On TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1855, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 241 Broadway, consisting of a general assortment of stationery, ink stands, rulers, globes, dominoes, crayons, lead pencils, steel pens and holders, bill, cap and letter paper, wrapping papers, chessmen, chequer boards, mahogany and leather desks, &c.

COLE & CHILTON, Auctioneers.

ASSIGNEES' SALE.—On TUESDAY, the 16th of January, instant, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, will be sold at auction by COLE & CHILTON, Auctioneers, several claims due to the late firm of ROGERS & CO., consisting of Notes, Drafts and Book Accounts, the particulars of which will be furnished at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 13 Nassau-st., on and before the day of sale.

SECOND ASSIGNEES' SALE OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD, MAHOGANY AND WALNUT PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE.—TO-MORROW, (Wednesday) morning, at 10½ o'clock, in the warerooms of A. C. HUMBERT, (late Humbert & Kenny,) Nos. 172 and 174 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. The portion of the assigned property in this sale is in no degree inferior to that embraced in the first sale, and includes many articles not heretofore offered. The attention of the trade and others wanting really good furniture is invited. The goods may be examined by catalogue this evening and on the morning of sale.
LORIN INGERSOLL, JOEL W. MASON, } Assignees.

MADISON-SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (DR. ADAMS',) SALE OF PEWS.—The pews in this Church will be sold at public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., commencing at 7½ o'clock in the evening, at the Church corner of Madison-av. and 24th-st. Plans of the interior of the Church can be obtained of JOHN TEN BROOK, No. 34 Wall-st., CHARLES A. BULKLEY, No. 9 William-st., and A. R. WETMORE, No. 81 Vesey-st. The Church will be open for inspection on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, day and evening. Terms of sale—25 per cent. in cash, but in equal amounts at 2, 4 and 6 months with interest.
L. M. HOFFMAN, Auctioneer.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ATTENTION—Is respectfully invited to our extensive assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES, at our new and spacious warerooms, No. 421 Broome-st., (a few doors east of Broadway,) which, in consequence of the increased demand for our unrivaled instruments, have been fitted up with special regard to the convenience of our numerous friends and patrons.
LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY.

ARE OUR READERS AWARE—That at No. 441 Broadway can be procured at a small price the best Piano-Fortes in market? Also, that the Grand Diagonal Piano of A. W. LADD & Co., with their new action, are pronounced the best square Pianos in existence. Sole agency of CARHART & NEEDHAM'S unrivaled Melodions at No. 441 Broadway.

ASTONISHING REDUCTION in the price of PIANOS, to suit the times—viz.: 6½-octave, rosewood, $165; 6½-octave, $180; 7-octave, $200; 7-octave, diagonal scale, $225; 6-octave, rosewood, Chickering, (been used,) $150. Also, mahogany 6-octave for $125, together with an assortment, 20 per cent. from dealers prices, and fully warranted. McDONALD & BROTHER, No. 282 Bowery, near Houston-st.

A VERY SUPERIOR $315 ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE—Seven-octave, made for the owner [illegible] weeks since, is perfect in every respect and fully warranted. Offered for $220 on account of sickness—has modern case and improvements. It can be seen at No. 197 Chambers-st., from 9 o'clock till 3, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

CHARTER-OAK GRAPES.—These Grapes grow many of them to the size of an inch and a half in diameter. It is also the earliest grape that grows in the open air. The skins are thin, and the pulp is soft and sweet. They are far superior to any other grape ever grown. Samples of the Grapes can be seen at the Seed Store, No. 1 John-st., New-York. Also, the roots and vines for sale. All orders promptly attended to by JOHN R. JAMES, No. 1 John-st., New-York.

## INSTRUCTION.

THE SCHOOL OF MR. BINGHAM FOR BOYS—Called the CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM, Rhinelander House, Astor-place, entrance on 8d-st., has now several vacancies in each of the two departments, the complement being twenty. The thorough, systematic and elegant training afforded is peculiar, and believed to be unequaled in this country.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. [illegible] 4th-st., on Washington-square (entrance No. 160 Macdougal-st.)
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

## DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY.—No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st., is now open for the reception of pupils, who can commence at any time. Ladies and children on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 3 and 4 o'clock P. M.; gentlemen on WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and every other FRIDAY, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Practicing Assemblies on SATURDAY EVENINGS for ladies and gentlemen. Monthly Soirées as usual. Circulars (containing days, hours and terms of instruction,) can be had at the Academy at any time, or will be sent by post.

MRS. A. LANNAY'S DANCING SCHOOL—At Montague Hall, No. 2 Court-st., Brooklyn—Classes for the second quarter are now being formed. The quarter dates from the day of entrance. Lessons on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, commencing at 2½ o'clock. Matinee Dansantes as heretofore.

NO. 665 BROADWAY—Prof. SARACCO, the world-renowned teacher, begs leave to inform his pupils and the amateur public, that he has opened his APOLLINEA'S DANCING ACADEMY, for the instruction of ladies, gentlemen and children, in the most stylish dances of the day, and at all hours suiting them.

## FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The five new four-story houses, Nos. 213, 215, 217, 219 and 221, 29th-st., a few doors west of 8th-av. They are replete with all the modern improvements, gas, baths, marble mantels and Croton water, from first to fourth stories; bay windows, cut glass doors, &c. Situated between two railroads (the 8th and 9th-avs.) Price moderate. If sold, $5,000 may remain on bond and mortgage on each, or will be let reasonably to good tenants. A person will be in attendance in No. 215 from 10 to 12 A. M., and from 2 to 4 P. M. daily, to show the houses. Inquire of SAMUEL SPARKS, No. 62 West 29th-st., or W. E. & W. SPARKS, corner of Lexington-av. and 27th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—At King's Bridge—a very desirable residence—situated on the main road. The dwelling is a large, square, two-story full basement building, and contains all the modern improvements. The out-buildings are a large barn, stable, ice-house, chicken-house, cow and wagon sheds, neatly arranged and all in perfect order. There is an abundance and variety of fruit trees, grapevines, strawberry and raspberry beds, and the very best of water. Fishing and oystering facilities in the immediate neighborhood. The place will be sold low. For further particulars apply to L. PAULINGS, on the premises, or at No. 119 Front-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—A good three-story high basement brick house, 25 feet front, lot full depth, in 33d-st. House built by days' work, and in first-rate order, $8,200. Also, a small house with all the modern improvements, $4,750. Terms easy. Apply at No. 375 9th-st.
HALLOCK & BILLINGS.

HOUSES FOR SALE—Two new four-story brick houses Nos. 48 and 52 West 28th-st., 25 feet 9 inches front and rear, by 50 feet deep, with modern improvements. For terms apply at No. 180 10th-st., one door east of 3d-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE—The three-story brick-front house No. 165 10th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs. House contains all the modern improvements. For terms apply at No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE—The three-story brick house No. 148 East 19th-st., with modern improvements. For terms apply at No. 180 10th-st. one door east of 3d-av.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—Great inducements offered to manufacturers who wish to locate their business in the vicinity of New-York City—One lot of ground will be deeded, free of expense, for every twelve hands employed in a flourishing village within 3 miles of the City, with steamboat, railroad and omnibus communication every half hour during the day. The place is well adapted for foundries, and all branches of manufactures; one foundry now on the premises employing about 60 hands; together with churches, school-houses, &c., &c. Persons wishing to avail themselves of this offer will please apply, in person or by letter, to GEO. G. ANDREWS and J. F. KENDALL, No. 5 Tryon-row, corner of Chatham-st., New-York. Money will also be advanced towards erecting buildings.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE IN ORANGE, N. J.—A large, newly-built dwelling house, two stories high, with attic and cellar, and about half an acre of land attached, situated on the main street, only a few minutes' walk from the Railroad station. The house is built in the most thorough manner, and contains many modern improvements. On the rear of the lot is a large building, which will be sold with the property if desired, and can, at a small expense, be converted into a store or factory. Orange is a healthy town, distant (by the Morris and Essex Railroad) about 12 miles from New-York. For further information apply to WM. C. DUSENBERY, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York, or to JOHN L. BLAKE, Jr., Orange, N. J. N. B.—If the property be not sold before the 1st of March, 1855, it will then be exposed for sale at public auction.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE—On the northwest corner of 1st-st. and 2d-av., free of all encumbrances. Title indisputable. Beginning on the N. W. corner of 1st-st. and 2d-av., running northerly on 2d-av. 109 feet 5 inches, thence northwesterly 161 feet 7 inches and thence southerly to 1st-st. 142 feet 9 inches, thence southeasterly 100 feet 7 inches on 1st-st. to place of beginning. Said property offered at private sale. Map of property and all information regarding it may be had of WM. W. WHITE, No. 65 Bowery.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM FOR SALE—Situated in Hunterdon County, New-Jersey, and being about 1½ miles from the White House Station of the New-Jersey Central Railroad. The farm contains about 100 acres, in the highest state of cultivation. The improvements consist of a frame dwelling house, with modern improvements, being situated in a grove, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country; also a good farm house, ice house, barns, stables, carriage house, and all necessary out buildings, all in good repair. The garden contains a great variety of fruit trees, and a vineyard of about 400 vines, in bearing condition. Terms very easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The former residence of the late HENRY J. SANFORD, Esq., Stamford, Conn., is offered for sale. For full particulars see Journal of Commerce.

FARMS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—130 acres in Tioga County (100 acres improved)—price, $5,000; one of 75 acres, in Sullivan County—price, $2,000. Also, a superb farm in Queens County, of 70 acres—price, $20,000. Also, 24-acre farm, three miles from Newark—price, $7,500. Also, 80-acre farm in West Bloomfield—price $8,000. Apply at CHAS. B. MILLER'S Real Estate, Stock and Property Exchange, No. 165 Broadway.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.—A first-class country residence, pleasantly situated in a flourishing village in the vicinity of New-York, for a good modern built house or houses, in a respectable neighborhood in this City or Brooklyn. Must not exceed $10,000. Or will exchange for first-class City mortgages. Apply to UNION-SQUARE REAL ESTATE OFFICE, No. 3 Everett House, corner of 4th-av. and 17th-st.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For improved real estate in this City or Brooklyn, located in Connecticut. It is in high cultivation, complete in improvements, with the utensils if wanted. Apply to
JOHN GOULD, No. 81 Maiden-lane.

LOTS FOR SALE.—Three lots of ground, 20 feet by 92 each, situated on the southerly side of 17th-st., between avenues A and B. For terms, apply at No. 180 10th-st., one door east of 3d-av.

TWO BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.—On the westerly side of the 2d-av., between 18th and 19th-sts., 25 feet by 100 each. For terms apply at No. 180 10th-st., one door east of 3d-av.

TOWBOAT FOR SALE.—For sale the splendid new steam towboat HENRY MORRISON, tonnage 160, ship-carpenter's measurement, 146½ Custom-house measurement, breadth of beam 22 feet, length 110 feet, depth of hold 7½ feet, with 30 inch cylinder and 6 feet stroke. This steamer is new and has not been run but about two months; her machinery is of superior construction and in perfect order. For terms of sale, inquire of R. M. HARRINGTON, Attorney, No. 42 John-st., or on board, at Pier foot of Canal or Vestry-sts.

THE STEAMBOAT SPLENDID FOR SALE—With all her fixtures, &c.—Said boat is in good running order, and is well adapted for freight and passengers. For particulars inquire of WALTER MILLARD, at New-Hamburg, or of GEORGE H. FRANKLIN, No. 173 West-st., New-York City.
W. MILLARD & CO.
NEW-HAMBURG, Dec. 29, 1854.

## TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET OR FOR SALE, AT HOBOKEN—Several brick dwelling-houses, in the vicinity of the Ferry. Possession given immediately. Apply at the land office (opposite Ferry Landing) of
WM. W. SHIPPEN, Agent.

HOUSE TO LET.—The two-story House, No. 210 Livingston-st., between Hoyt and Bond, Brooklyn. Rent $200 per annum. Stores No. 112 South and No. 182 Beekman-sts., New-York. Immediate possession given. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 63 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET.—A genteel three-story brick dwelling-house, on Avenue C, between 6th and 7th-sts. Also a bakery, corner of 41st-st. and 2d-av. Apply to S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 69 Nassau-st., or of F. BRODT, No. 71 West 36th-st.

PART OF A STORE TO LET.—The first floor and basement of the store No. 13 Vesey-st., directly in rear of Astor House, admirably adapted for any kind of jobbing business; rent $2,500 per year; will be rented for a single year, or for the term of five years. The premises will be shown upon application to GARDNER, GREENE & CO., who occupy the lofts; or, PEREGO & BUCKLEY, who occupy the end fronting on Barclay-st.

TO LEASE TO FLORISTS.—For a term of years, at a moderate rent, a house and 19 lots of land at Astoria. Also, a number of vacant lots, in parcels to suit. The land is of first quality, and in the immediate vicinity of the gardens of Messrs. Thorburn, Bridgeman, Buchanan, Mare, Donaldi, Mantel and Wilson. For terms and further particulars apply to H. L. RIKER, No. 189 Nassau-st., New-York, second story.

STORE-HOUSES AND DOCK TO LET.—The subscriber will lease for one year or more his Docks and Store-Houses, situated at New-Hamburg and Marlborough Landings. For any one wishing to engage in the freighting and passenger business this is a fine opportunity. Terms moderate.
W. MILLARD.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET.—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st.; most spacious store on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORE TO LET.—The second story of store No. 49 Dey-st. Possession given immediately. Rent $1,000. If taken by a shoe manufacturer the rent can be paid in shoes.

STEAM POWER TO LET, AT THE EMPIRE WORKS, foot of East 25th-st., New-York. Both room and power unequaled by any establishment in the United States. Apply to SLOAN & LEGGETT, before 10 A. M. and after 3 P. M.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to
J. C. HULL & SON, No. 188 Cliff-st.

LOFTS TO LET.—At No. 38 Chambers-st. Inquire of BURT, BROTHERS & CO.

CASH PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF DOMESTIC RAGS, canvas, bagging and rope, by CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., No. [illegible] Water-st.

## FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE.—ALBANY, July 25, 1854.—The public are notified that the 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of the Company may now be obtained at par, on application at this office, or at the transfer agencies of the Company in New-York or Boston. These Bonds have ten years to run, bearing semi-annual interest, warrants, payable in New-York. They are issued in sums of $500 and $1,000, payable to bearer; but may be converted into larger amounts if desired, and made payable to order.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

BANKING, EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION OFFICE.—GREEN & SEWELL, No. 22 Wall-st. Uncurrent money, checks and drafts on other cities, and certificates of deposit bought at the lowest market rates. Collections made everywhere throughout the United States and Canadas, at a low rate and with promptness. Business paper and loans of every description negotiated.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1854.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the AMERICAN AND FOREIGN IRON PAVEMENT COMPANY will be held at their office, No. 110 Broadway, New-York, on TUESDAY, 23d January, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of electing seven Trustees and transacting such other business as may be brought before them. By order of the Board.
JAN. 2, 1855. L. H. SAGE, Secretary.

NOTICE.—MARKET BANK.—An election for sixteen directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house on MONDAY, the 8th of January, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock. Also, for three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year. The transfer books will be closed from the 29th of December to the 10th of January. By order.
R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1854.—The holders of the Scrip Stock of the BANK OF NEW-YORK whose installments have not been paid, are hereby notified that the balance due (fifty per cent.) will be required to be paid on or before the 1st day of January next.
By order of the Board of Directors.
A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, Dec. 30, 1854. }
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office, No. 433 Broadway, corner Howard-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1855. Poll open from 12 until 2 o'clock. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT COMPANY, Dec. 30, 1854.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION for thirteen Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 8th day of January next, at the office, No. 174 Centre-st., from 11 to 12 o'clock, A. M. The transfer book will be closed from the 23d inst. until after the election. By order.
C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK.—The Annual Election for fifteen Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the following Election, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, 9th of January next, from 12 to 1 o'clock, P. M. By order of the Board. E. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1854.

$60,000 TO INVEST.—In the purchase of first Bonds and Mortgages on good improved Real Estate in the City of New-York; also, $30,000 to loan on Bond and Mortgage on 1st class property in this City. For particulars, apply to D. W. C. MORRIS & BROTHER, Nos. 23 and 25 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE BRECKENRIDGE CANNEL COAL COMPANY, No. 2 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 9, 1855. }
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office THIS DAY, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M. and closing at 3 P. M.
L. W. BADGER, Secretary.

TAPSCOTT & CO.'S FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICE.—Sight Drafts on England, Ireland, Scotland, France and Germany, for large and small sums, can at all times be obtained on application to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st.

BANK OF WASHTENAW taken at 40 cents on the dollar; Government Stock, 80; Bridgeton, 80; Wheat Growers', 80; Indiana Banks, 90; Eighth-avenue, par; Milford, 15; Memphis, 15—at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by Drexel, Sather & Church, of San Francisco, Cal., payable at the Ocean Bank of this City, are requested to present the same for payment, to
J. T. VAN VLECK & READ, No. 27 Wall-st.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by Page, Bacon & Co., of San Francisco, or Page & Bacon, of St. Louis, on the American Exchange Bank, are requested to present them for payment to
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

BILLS ON LONDON—SOUTHERN BANK, New-Orleans, on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., in sums to suit, endorsed and for sale by CORNING & CO., No. 63 Wall-st.

## MEDICAL.

DR. M. B. LA CROIX'S PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.

A new and revised edition of 260 pages and 130 plates. Price 25 cents per copy. A popular and comprehensive treatise on the duties and casualties of single and married life—happy and fruitful alliances—mode of securing them—infelicitous and infertile ones—their obviation and removal—important hints to those contemplating matrimony, that will overcome objections to it; none, however, should take this important step without first consulting its pages—commentaries on the diseases and medical treatment of females from infancy to old age, each case graphically illustrated by beautiful lithographic plates—nervous debility, its causes and cure, by a process at once so simple, safe and effectual, that failure is impossible—rules for daily management—an essay on spermatorrhœa, with practical observations on a safer and a more successful mode of treatment—precautionary hints on the evils resulting from empirical practice—an essay on all diseases arising from indiscretion, with plain and simple rules by which all persons can cure themselves without mercury—remedies for these self-inflicted miseries and disappointed hopes so unfortunately prevalent in the young. It is a truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage. Its perusal is particularly recommended to persons entertaining secret doubts of their physical condition, and who are conscious of having hazarded the health, happiness, and privileges to which every human being is entitled. Price 25 cents per copy, or five copies for $1. Mailed free of postage to any part of the United States.

N. B.—Those who prefer may consult Dr. LA CROIX upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats, either personally or by mail. Medicines sent to any part of the Union, according to directions, safely packed and carefully secured from all observation.

Address Dr. M. B. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, or Post-Office Box No. 579, Albany, N. Y. Office open daily from 9 o'clock A. M. to 9 P. M., and on Sunday from 2 o'clock until 5 P. M.

☞ Office removed from No. 58 Beaver-st. to No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y. Sold in New-York by GARRITT & CO., No. 19 Ann-st., and No. 222 Broadway.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION. By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One Hundredth Edition, (500,000,) 18mo., pp. 250. On Fine Paper, Extra Binding, $1. Every complaint to which a woman is subject, from girlhood to womanhood, or also as wife and as mother, are fully described, with the causes, the symptoms, and also proper mode of treatment, in a plain, simple, but in the most chaste language, easily understood. And thus every woman can discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and causes of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice of the utmost importance to her future health, in respect to which her sensitiveness forbids consulting a medical gentleman, will find such instruction and advice, and also explains many symptoms which otherwise would occasion anxiety or alarm. How many are suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, which undermine the health, the effects of which they are ignorant, and for which their delicacy forbids seeking medical advice? How many suffer from prolapsus uteri, (falling of the womb,) or from fluor albus, (weakness, debility, &c.) How many are in constant agony for many months preceding confinement? How many have difficult, if not dangerous deliveries, and slow and uncertain recoveries? Some whose lives are hazarded during such times, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and relief. How many bitter moments, how much anguish, might have been spared to the sufferer, to her husband, to her relatives, by a timely possession of this little volume. It is impracticable to convey fully the various subjects treated of, as they are of a nature strictly intended for the married, or those contemplating marriage.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings,) at No. 2 Astor House, Broadway, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. B. PETERSON, No. 98 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,224, New-York Post-Office.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—Eleventh edition, cloth, 346 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 222 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, H. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 25 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted. Courrier Des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book and New-Brunswick Times.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND.—$1 per vial, and a book. Cures in a few hours; nothing else can do it. No. 50 Canal-st., one door east of Broadway, is the place to get this rapid and thorough remedy—no where else in New-York. Cures warranted or no pay. Dr. Powers' Female Periodical Pills, and other medicine, for female derangements, by Dr. WARD, No. 50 Canal-st., one door from Broadway.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. CORBETT, No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one speciality of the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—FOURTEENTH EDITION—342 pages, with plates. Price $1. Sold at No. 21 Nassau-st., No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author, JOS. RALPH, M. D., No. 543 Houston-st. Hours of consultation from 8 to 12 o'clock A. M., and 6 to 9 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A retired Clergyman restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) anywhere, the prescription used, on receiving a letter (post-paid.) Direct to Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 67 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

## MACHINERY.

SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS FOR FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS, VAULTS, STORE FRONTS, DOORS, &c.—The undersigned are now prepared to furnish Solid wrought Iron Rolled Beams, cut to specified lengths, at a price which enables fire-proof buildings to be erected at a very moderate advance on the cost of wooden ones. The public are invited to examine the new building of Messrs. Harper & Brothers in Cliff-st., where they have been used. For further information apply to COOPER & HEWITT, No. 17 Burling-slip.

ENGINE LATHE WANTED—Immediately, a new or good second-hand Engine Lathe, from six to nine feet long. Apply to JOHN DAVOL, No. 11 Platt-st.

## DIVIDENDS.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK, corner of South 2d-st. and Fourth-st., Williamsburg, L. I.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upwards that shall have been deposited three months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid to depositors on or after Monday, Jan. 15. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January will draw interest from the 1st day of January. The funds of this institution are securely invested in Bonds and Mortgages on property worth double the amount loaned, and in City and County Bonds. The Bank is open for business daily (Sundays and Holidays excepted) from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM WALL, President.
GEORGE RICARD, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, } Vice-Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.
WILLIAMSBURG, Dec. 23, 1854.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANIES, No. 12 William-st., New-York, Dec. 23, 1854.—The semi-annual interest of four (4) per cent. on the construction stock of their Companies will be paid in cash, at their office on and after the second day of January next.
A dividend of five (5) per cent. on the remaining stock of the above Companies, has been declared by the Directors out of the net earnings for the six months ending 31st inst., payable on and after the 15th day of January next, in the old in full stock of the Companies, the earnings of the Roads having been appropriated to the construction of the new lines.
The transfer books of the construction stock will be closed from this day to the 2d day of January next, and the transfer books of the remaining stock will be closed from the 8th to the 16th day of January. By order of the Board.
EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1854.
DIVIDEND.—The depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of five dollars and upward, and less than five hundred dollars, and four per cent. per annum, on all sums of five hundred dollars and upwards, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st of January next, will be paid to the depositors on or after the 15th January, during the hours of business at the Bank. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly, from the first of January. The Bank is open for business daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 P. M., at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees.
JAMES MILLS, President.
C. E. COCKERALL, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, corner 3d-av. and 9th-st.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid depositors on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 18, 1855. Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal.
N. B.—Deposits made in this Institution on or before the 18th of January will draw interest from the 1st inst.
Hon. JACOB A. WESTERVELT, President.
WILLIAM H. ELSWORTH, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANK DIVIDEND.—EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 Chambers-st., New-York.—The Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, will be paid on and after the 15th January, 1855, (during the hours of business of the bank,) upon all sums of $5 and upwards and less than $500, and 4 per cent. per annum upon all sums of $500 and upwards, which have been deposited at least three months previous to 1st of January next.
All interest not called for will be placed to the credit of the depositor as principal.
The Bank is open for the transaction of business every day from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and on Thursday from 5 to 7 o'clock, P. M. By order of the Board.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 173 Atlantic-st., Athenæum Buildings.—BROOKLYN, Jan. 2, 1855—Depositors are notified that interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, on all sums of five dollars or upwards, which have been deposited in this Institution at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be paid on and after the 15th inst.
Interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st inst.
Depositors are reminded that deposits made by the 10th day of January will draw interest from the 1st of January.
Open daily from 10 to 2, and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8.
IRA SMITH, President.
GEO. W. WARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS & CIN. R. R. COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Dec. 13, 1854. }
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A Cash Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company from the net earnings of the Road for the past six months, ending 31st inst. has been declared, payable in conformity with the by-laws of the Company, on the 20th of January next.
Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the Banking Office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st.
Transfer books will close from the evening of the 31st inst to the 10th of January, inclusive. By order of the Board of Directors.
T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1854. }
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of 3½ per cent. out of the earnings of the road to the 31st inst. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on and after the 22d January next. The transfer books will be closed after 3 o'clock this day, until the 29th Jan. inclusive. The interest on the Bonds of the Company, falling due on the 1st of Jan., will be paid at the Office of the Company, No. 78 Broadway, upon presentation of the Coupons. FRANCIS SPIES, Secretary.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—Dec. 21, 1854.—DIVIDEND.—The Mechanics' and Traders' Savings Institution have declared their usual semi-annual dividend on all deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five (5) per cent. on all sums over that amount, payable on and after the 22d day of January next. Dividends not called for will draw interest the same as principal.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HATCHT, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, Dec. 29, 1854.
DIVIDEND.—The Manhattan Savings Institution have declared their usual semi-annual dividend on all deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and five (5) per cent. on all sums over that amount, payable on and after the 15th day of January next. Dividends not called for will draw interest the same as principal. E. J. BROWN, President.
A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st., have declared the semi-annual dividend on all deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of six per cent., payable on and after the 15th day of January next. Dividends not called for will draw interest the same as principal.
CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER BANK—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of the North River Bank in the City of New-York, have declared a Dividend of Four per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 10th day of January next. The Transfer Books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1854. A. P. HAYS, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of the PEOPLE'S BANK of the City of New-York, have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half per cent., payable on the 2d day of January ensuing. The transfer books will be closed till day of payment.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1854. C. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 134 Broadway, corner of John-st.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend for the six months, terminating on the 31st inst., of five per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable the second day of January next.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF HOWARD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 237 Broadway, corner of Park-place.
NOTICE.—The semi-annual interest (3½ per cent.) will be paid to the stockholders on and after MONDAY, the 8th inst. By order of the Board. WM. V. PORTER,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1855. Secretary.

NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1855. }
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen per cent. on the capital stock, payable at their office, No. 58 Wall-st., on and after the 9th inst.,—the transfer book closed until that date.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURG CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., corner of South 7th and 1st-sts., Brooklyn. }
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The Transfer books will be closed until day of payment, Jan. 5, 1855.
JOHN D. BURTNETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 8 Broad-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1854. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per centum, payable on and after the 2d day of January, until which time the transfer books will be closed.
R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of four (4) per cent. out of the net profits of the six months ending on the 31st inst., payable to the stockholders on and after Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1855. By order of the Board.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1854. P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three and a half per cent. on the capital stock, which will be paid on Monday, the 8th day of January ensuing. By order.
THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1854.

DIVIDEND—MARKET BANK.—The President and Directors of the Market Bank of the City of New-York have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., payable on the 10th day of January ensuing. The transfer books will be closed till day of payment.
By order. R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE OHIO LIFE INS. AND TRUST CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1855. }
A DIVIDEND—Of 3½ per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on the 15th of February to Stockholders registered at this office.
C. W. ROCKWELL, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1854.
A DIVIDEND of three and one half per cent. has this day been declared payable to Stockholders on the 2d January, proximo. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th instant till the day of payment.
I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent., payable on and after the 8th inst. The transfer book will be closed until date.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1855.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after 10th day of January next. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—The COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, No. 55 Barclay-st., have this day declared a dividend of Five per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed until date.—Jan. 3, 1855. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE WASHINGTON INSURANCE CO., No. 54 Wall-st., have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., payable 10th January next. The transfer book will be closed until that date.
HENRY WESTON, Secretary.

TO BUILDERS.—The owner of a valuable first-class and unencumbered lot, would treat with a responsible builder to erect on it a dwelling, worth from eight to nine thousand dollars. A payment would be made when enclosed, and when all completed a mortgage on this or other improved property would be given by a responsible bondsman, until a loan should be negotiated. Address K. C. G., Box No. 1,254, Lower Post-Office.

## BANK NOTICES.

SAVINGS BANK.
THE INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS.
No. 516 Broadway.

DEPOSITS made in this SAVINGS BANK on or before JANUARY [illegible] will draw INTEREST from the 1st JANUARY.
Bank open daily, from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7.
By order. BE. J. S. WINTHROP, Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK.
No. 301 4th-av., one door above 23d-st. Deposits made in this Institution on or before Jan. 15, will receive interest from Jan. 1. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums not exceeding $500. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. WM. H. PLATT, President.
JAMES R. KEELER, Vice-President.
E. LOUNSBERRY, Secretary.

QUARTERLY REPORT.—STATEMENT showing the true condition of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, of New-York, a Banking Association, on the morning of Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854.

RESOURCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Loans and Discounts, except to Directors and Brokers | $[illegible] |
| All sums due from Directors of this Bank | [illegible] |
| All sums due from Brokers | [illegible] |
| Premium on Stocks, $13,207; and Promissory Notes other than for Loans and Discounts, $[illegible] | [illegible] |
| Loss and Expense Account, (including safe and fixtures) | [illegible] |
| Overdrafts | [illegible] |
| Specie | [illegible] |
| Cash items, viz.: Checks and Drafts on other Banks | [illegible] |
| Bills of Solvent Banks on hand | [illegible] |
| Due from Banks, viz.: from Solvent Banks on demand | [illegible] |
| Total | $[illegible] |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital, paid in | $[illegible] |
| Profits, (exclusive of 1,[illegible] interest due 1st January, 1855) | [illegible] |
| Registered Bank Notes received and not returned | $[illegible] |
| Less Registered Notes on hand | [illegible] |
| Leaves registered Bank Notes in Circulation | [illegible] |
| Due Depositors on demand | [illegible] |
| Due Banks on demand | [illegible] |
| Total | $[illegible] |

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—RICHARD WILLIAMSON, President, and C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier of said Bank, being duly sworn, severally depose and say, that they are the President and Cashier as aforesaid, and that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business, on the morning of the 30th day of December, 1854, (being the day specified in the notice of the Superintendent of the Bank Department next preceding the date of this report, requiring the same,) according to the best of their knowledge and belief; that the said Bank is an Associated Bank, and is located in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, where it has a Banking House for the transaction of its business, and from the 1st of September, 1854, up to the day of making this report, the business thereof was transacted at such location.
R. WILLIAMSON, President.
C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn by both deponents, this 8th day of January, 1855, before me
H. H. RICE, Commissioner of Deeds.
†This Bank has been in business 4 months.

QUARTERLY REPORT.—STATEMENT showing the true condition of the CHATHAM BANK, of the City of New-York, a Banking Association, on the morning of Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854.

RESOURCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Loans and Discounts, except to Directors and Brokers | $[illegible] |
| All sums due from Directors of this Bank | [illegible] |
| Real Estate | [illegible] |
| Bonds and Mortgages | [illegible] |
| Stocks | [illegible] |
| Loss and Expense Account | [illegible] |
| Overdrafts | [illegible] |
| Specie | [illegible] |
| Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks on New-York City Banks received in deposit the day | [illegible] |
| Due from Banks, viz.: From Solvent Banks on demand | [illegible] |
| Total | $[illegible] |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital | $[illegible] |
| Profits | [illegible] |
| Registered Bank Notes received and not returned | $[illegible] |
| Less Registered Notes on hand | [illegible] |
| Leaves Registered Bank Notes in circulation | [illegible] |
| Due Depositors on demand | [illegible] |
| Due Banks on demand | [illegible] |
| Due to others not included under either of the above heads, unpaid dividend | [illegible] |
| Total | $[illegible] |

County of New-York, ss.—JOHN LEVERIDGE, President, and O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of said Bank, being duly sworn, severally depose and say, that they are the President and Cashier as aforesaid, and that the foregoing is in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business, on the morning of the 30th day of December, 1854, (being the day specified in the notice of the Superintendent of the Bank Department next preceding the date of this report requiring the same,) according to the best of their knowledge and belief; that the said Bank is an Associated Bank, and is located in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, where it has a Banking-House for the transaction of its business, and that from the 24th of December, 1851, up to the day of making this report, the business thereof was transacted at such location.
JOHN LEVERIDGE, President.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn by both deponents, this 8th day of January, 1855, before me, E. L. M. WARD, Commissioner of Deeds, &c.

BANK NOTICE.—MERCHANTS' AND FARMERS' BANK, PUTNAM COUNTY.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, May 27, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to SAMUEL WASHBURN, an individual banker, (Merchants' and Farmers' Bank, Carmel, Putnam County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department in the city of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up to him. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.
my30, 2a-lawlyTu

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, Jan. 23, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the McINTYRE BANK, of Adirondac, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to the said bank.
[illegible] D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

MECHANICS' BANK OF WATERTOWN.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 23, 1854.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to HENRY KEEP, an individual Banker, (Mechanics' Bank of Watertown, Jefferson County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.
au25, 2a-lawlyTu D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 433 Grand-st.—Deposits made on or before the 10th of January next, will receive interest from the 1st January. Interest as usual at 6 per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under. Bank open on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from 5 to 8 P. M. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HATCHT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1854.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. allowed on all sums from $1 to $500. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January next will receive interest from the 1st. CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.
W. M. PULLIS, M. D. VAN PELT, } Vice-Presidents.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 644 Broadway, near Bleecker-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1854.—All deposits in this institution, on or before the 10th of January next, will draw interest from the 1st of the month, of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under.
E. J. BROWN, President.
A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK.—No. 313 4th-st., near Avenue C. Deposits made on or before the 10th of January next will receive interest from the 1st of January. Interest as usual, at 6 per cent. per annum on sums of $1,000 and under. By order. ANDREW MILLS, President.
JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1854.

## COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The late firm of RUSHTON, CLARK & CO. is this day dissolved by the death of Mr. RUSHTON and his own limitation. All claims for or against the firm will be settled by the surviving partners.
GEORGE CLARK & WM. HEGEMAN.
Persons having claims please present them immediately.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1855.

THE LATE FIRM OF RUSHTON, CLARK & CO.—Being dissolved by the death of Mr. Rushton, the surviving partners have associated with them Messrs. CHAS. H. CLARK, RAY R. EASTERBROOK, and HENRY KING, and the business will be continued under the firm of HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.
It will be the aim and object of each member of our firm to serve our customers promptly and faithfully, and with a large assortment of all articles appertaining to our business, we are confident we can do so to their advantage and satisfaction.
The Prescription department will be under the immediate charge of one of the firm at each store, and none but the most competent and experienced persons allowed to compound medicines under any circumstances. H. C. & CO.
P. S.—All connection with the store No. 10 Astor House is discontinued from this date.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1855.

VAN VLECK, READ AND DREXEL—Have associated themselves in the
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Our established facilities and correspondents offer superior advantages for furnishing Drafts and making Collections in all points in the United States, Canadas and California. All business entrusted to us shall have prompt attention.
J. T. VAN VLECK, WM. G. READ, } New-York.
F. M. DREXEL, F. A. DREXEL, A. J. DREXEL, J. W. DREXEL, } Philadelphia.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1855.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The business heretofore conducted by WILLARD & WOOD, will be continued by the subscribers, under the name of WILLARD, WOOD & CO.
G. L. WILLARD,
O. E. WOOD,
F. INGALLS,
I. A. BARKER.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1855.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of HALL & CORNELL, and will continue the manufacturing [illegible] business of GEORGE C. HALL, at No. 213 Centre-st. Office, No. [illegible] Maiden-lane. GEORGE C. HALL.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1855. GEORGE F. CORNELL.

COPARTNERSHIP.—We have this day admitted Mr. EDWARD F. HOPKINS as a partner in our house. The iron business in future will be conducted under the firm of Smith, Hegeman & Co., at Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible]-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1855. SMITH & HEGEMAN.

THOMAS S. BROWNE AND WILLIAM MAXWELL are partners in our firm, from and after this date. PALMER, RICHARDSON & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1855.

## CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

**STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $4,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... 4,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. A. MEIGS, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
C. A. MEIGS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of January, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $439,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie... 37,031 [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... 33,2[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... 190,2[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of January, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA.**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $3,770,0[illegible]
Average amount of Specie... 1,0[illegible]7,41[illegible] 71
Average amount of Circulation, notes of late Bank of America... 6,0[illegible] 00
Average amount of Deposits... 3,6[illegible] 39
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. PUNNETT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of January, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $8,24[illegible] 7[illegible]
Average amount of Specie... 1,2[illegible] 74
Average amount of Circulation... 2,2[illegible]0 00
Average amount of Deposits... 5,[illegible]315 41
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE in New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn before me, this 8th day of January, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK.**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $1,1[illegible] 05
Average amount of Specie... 71,171 17
Average amount of Circulation... 9[illegible],101 33
Average amount of Deposits... 8[illegible]2 49
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of January, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK.**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $3,027,[illegible] 67
Average amount of Specie... 461,4[illegible] 06
Average amount of Circulation... 36[illegible],316 00
Average amount of Deposits... 2,433,0[illegible] 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ANTHONY P. HALSEY, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of January, 1855.
THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $1,627,8[illegible]
Average amount of Specie... 14[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... 1,1[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of January, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $3,5[illegible] 13
Average amount of Specie... 31[illegible] 54
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... 2,[illegible] 87
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of January, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $3,5[illegible],161 [illegible]
Average amount of Specie... [illegible] 01
Average amount of Circulation... 547,751 00
Average amount of Deposits... 2,[illegible] 76
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. WITHERS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. WITHERS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of January, 1855.
A. G. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

**STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK.**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie... 7[illegible] 77
Average amount of Circulation... 17[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of January, 1855.
J. L. [illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK.**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $1,14[illegible]
Average amount of Specie... 11[illegible] 51
Average amount of Circulation... 1[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of January, 1855.
MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK.**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $163,9[illegible] 47
Average amount of Specie... 18,5[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... 72,7[illegible] 00
Average amount of Deposits... 71,1[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of January, 1855.
H. H. RICE, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK.**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $1,2[illegible]
Average amount of Specie... 162,0[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... 41,370 00
Average amount of Deposits... 7[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of January, 1855.
GEO. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK.**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $4[illegible]
Average amount of Specie... 77,4[illegible] 61
Average amount of Circulation... 7[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... 2[illegible] 41
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 8th day of January, 1855.
JNO. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK.**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie... 253,0[illegible]0 00
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... 1,0[illegible] 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. Q. JONES, President.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of January, 1855.
H. C. BANKS, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK.**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie... 82,541 00
Average amount of Circulation... 141,3[illegible] 00
Average amount of Deposits... 4[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. B. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. B. COMSTOCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of January, 1855.
E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK.**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $1,519,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie... 17[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... 1,10[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. STRONG, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of January, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T. HOOKER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. T. HOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of January, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK.**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $1,[illegible]7,51[illegible] 61
Average amount of Specie... 1[illegible]0,677 73
Average amount of Circulation... 24,774 00
Average amount of Deposits... 1,07[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of January, 1855.
SMITH B. LANE, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, NEW-YORK.**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $43[illegible],613 [illegible]
Average amount of Specie... 4[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]5,977 [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... 1[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of January, 1855.
THOMAS MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $1,3[illegible] 19
Average amount of Specie... 1[illegible] 54
Average amount of Circulation... 1[illegible]33 00
Average amount of Deposits... 1,[illegible] 71
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. J. LANE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of January, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK.**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $430,002 51
Average amount of Specie... 2[illegible] 70
Average amount of Circulation... 140,511 00
Average amount of Deposits... 330,[illegible] 46
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 8th day of January, 1855.
JAMES HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $540,611 88
Average amount of Specie... 65,431 80
Average amount of Circulation... 50,161 00
Average amount of Deposits... 4[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of January, 1855.
JOHN C. BERGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK.**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $1,2[illegible]
Average amount of Specie... 74,715 2[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... 97,2[illegible] 00
Average amount of Deposits... 643,[illegible]81 64
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of January, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK.**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $305,0[illegible] 00
Average amount of Specie... 28,212 00
Average amount of Circulation... 6[illegible],657 00
Average amount of Deposits... 10[illegible],179 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of January, 1855.
J. L. HALSEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK.**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $42[illegible],514 47
Average amount of Specie... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]5,5[illegible] 00
Average amount of Deposits... 344,0[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of January, 1855.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK.**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $1,560,117 [illegible]
Average amount of Specie... 2[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... 17[illegible] 00
Average amount of Deposits... 1,1[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
T. R. ACLY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of January, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $[illegible] 00
Average amount of Specie... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... 313,17[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... 2,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of January, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $[illegible]28,442 64
Average amount of Specie... 47,271 80
Average amount of Circulation... 61,7[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... 341,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of January, 1855.
WILLIAM DODGE, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK.**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $951,207 43
Average amount of Specie... 88,151 23
Average amount of Circulation... 10[illegible],362 00
Average amount of Deposits... 644,2[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 8th day of January, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK.**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $3,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie... 1,11[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... 43[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... 3,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FRANCIS W. EDMONDS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. W. EDMONDS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of January, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION.**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $967,[illegible] 91
Average amount of Specie... 64,412 50
Average amount of Circulation... 175,710 00
Average amount of Deposits... 674,5[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of January, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK.**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $5[illegible] 01
Average amount of Specie... 63,[illegible] 42
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. D. BROWN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of January, 1855.
JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK.**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $1,916,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie... 2[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... 91,1[illegible] 00
Average amount of Deposits... 1,42[illegible] 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

**STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie... 1,07[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... 2[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... 2,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 8th day of January, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... 1,0[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
R. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of January, 1855.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $[illegible] 37
Average amount of Specie... 7[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... 71,8[illegible] 00
Average amount of Deposits... 3,71[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me this 8th day of January, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK.**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $7[illegible] 00
Average amount of Specie... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... 10[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of January, 1855.
D. B. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $1,[illegible] 24
Average amount of Specie... 14[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... 1[illegible]44 00
Average amount of Deposits... 77[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. T. HOOGLAND, Cash'r.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of January, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY.**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $40[illegible]
Average amount of Specie... 20,1[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... 8[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
F. T. HAYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of January, 1855.
JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK.**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $16[illegible] 01
Average amount of Specie... 10,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible] 00
Average amount of Deposits... 37,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of January, 1855.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK.**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie... 1[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... 1[illegible] 00
Average Amount of Deposits... 8[illegible] 71
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. B. HAYS, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 8th day of January, 1855.
EDWARD N. ROGERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $1,04[illegible]
Average amount of Specie... 8[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... 4[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE S. COE, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
GEO. S. COE, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 8th day of January, 1855.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK.**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $4[illegible]
Average amount of Specie... 44,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... 2[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of January, 1855.
SAMUEL JESSUP, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK.**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... 4[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of January, 1855.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $74[illegible]
Average amount of Specie... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]8,061 00
Average amount of Deposits... 61[illegible],097 74
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of January, 1855.
WM. E. SHAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $2,0[illegible] 34
Average amount of Specie... 439,746 42
Average amount of Circulation, notes of the late Phenix Bank... 1[illegible] 00
Average amount of Deposits... 1,81[illegible],117 54
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of January, 1855.
THOMAS S. SOMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK.**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $575,804 00
Average amount of Specie... 21,208 00
Average amount of Circulation... 73,657 00
Average amount of Deposits... 2[illegible] 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of January, 1855.
JAS. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK.**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $1,016,7[illegible] 56
Average amount of Specie... 1[illegible]5,703 10
Average amount of Circulation... 1[illegible]0,7[illegible] 00
Average amount of Deposits... 6[illegible] 7[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. S. FRASER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of January, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK.**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $[illegible]77 00
Average amount of Specie... 4[illegible],419 00
Average amount of Circulation... [illegible]5,[illegible]72 00
Average amount of Deposits... 3[illegible]7 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of January, 1855.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK OF NEW-YORK.**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $1,2[illegible] 30
Average amount of Specie... 123,2[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation... 2[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... 7[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 8th day of January, 1855.
E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK, NEW-YORK.**—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of January, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie... 4[illegible]
Circulation of the late Union Bank... 1[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits... 2,0[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. EBBETS, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. EBBETS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of January, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

## FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS—Very old and well-seasoned, with all the various other qualities of linen and cotton cards, made by SAM HART & CO. For sale to the trade and club houses at their store, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Jan. 3, 1855.
COMPLAINT BOOK.—There is opened at this office a Complaint Book under the charge of a competent person, for the purpose of receiving and entering all complaints of matters coming within the jurisdiction of the Municipal Authorities. The Mayor will entertain, and so far as the laws give him power, take cognizance of charges preferred by responsible parties for violation of ordinances and dereliction of duty upon the part of any person holding office under the City Government. By Order of the Mayor,
WM. H. STEPHENS, First Marshal.
All the papers in this City will please copy and send their bills to this office.

## RAILROADS.

OPENING OF THE MAIN LINE AND GALENA BRANCH OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.—New and continuous Railroad route from Cairo to Galena, and from Cairo to Chicago without change of cars. Through Line to Saint Louis, all the way by Railroad.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD OFFICE, CHICAGO, Dec. 28, 1854.
On and after MONDAY, the 8th day of January, 1855, through Passenger and Freight Trains of the Illinois Central Railroad Company will leave Cairo for Chicago, and Chicago for Cairo, morning and evening; connecting twice daily at Sandoval with the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad for St. Louis; at Decatur with the Great Western Railroad of Illinois, for Springfield, Jacksonville and Naples; at Bloomington with the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad; at La Salle, with the Rock Island Railroad for Rock Island and Davenport; and at Mendota, with the Central Military Tract Railroad for Galesburg, Burlington, Quincy and Central Iowa.
On and after MONDAY, Jan. 15, regular Passenger and Freight Trains will commence running over the Galena Branch of the Illinois Central Railroad, leaving Galena morning and evening, going south, and Cairo, as above.
From Galena the Northwestern Railroad limit of the country, there are lines of stages running north on both sides of the Mississippi River—one through Northeastern Iowa to St. Paul, and the other through Northwestern Wisconsin, to the Pineries, on the Black, Chippewa and St. Croix Rivers. Arrangements are being made to put on a first-class line of steamers, to run in connection with the road from Galena and Dunleith, on the opening of navigation.
Passengers from the South, bound to St. Louis, can take the cars at Cairo, avoid the delays and dangers of navigation above that point, and reach their destination from 20 to 24 hours quicker than by the river.
Passengers going South are assured, that at and below Cairo, the navigation of the Mississippi River is never interrupted by ice or low water, and first-class steamers will always be in readiness to take passengers and freight down the river.
Arrangements have been made for ample passenger and freight accommodations at Cairo, and the road has a full and superior equipment ready for business.
For information, apply either to GEORGE WATSON, Division Superintendent, Centralia; JOHN B. WYMAN, Division Superintendent, Amboy; or at the office of the Company, in Chicago, of R. B. MASON, Chief Engineer and General Superintendent.

CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS.—New and only direct route now open via Chicago and Mississippi Railroad. United States Mail and Express Route.
Two Daily Passenger Trains (Sundays excepted,) leave Chicago, (corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts.)
First—St. Louis Day Express... 9:15 A. M.
Second—St. Louis Night Express... 10:[illegible] P. M.
Trains run direct to Alton (260 miles) without change of cars or baggage, and connect with the Company's splendid steamers WINCHESTER and REINDEER, (Running in exclusive connection with the Passenger Trains,) through to St. Louis (25 miles,) without landing.
TIME FROM CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS, 15½ HOURS.
The Chicago and Mississippi Railroad passes through Joliet, Bloomingdale, Springfield and Carlinville to Alton; and the traveling public will at once see the important advantage of this
AN AIR LINE ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS.
Over any other route from Chicago to the Southwest.
NOTICE!—IMPORTANT CONNECTIONS.
AT ALTON—Connections with daily line packet to Keokuk, making this the most direct route to Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk and Northeastern Missouri.
AT ST. LOUIS—Connections with first-class lines of steamers for New-Orleans and all points on Lower Mississippi, Ohio, Cumberland, Tennessee, and Arkansas Rivers; and also with steamers for all points on Missouri River, making this the direct route to Kansas and Council Bluffs.
R. P. MORGAN, Jr., Superintendent.
CHICAGO, Aug. 1, 1854.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF WINTER ARRANGEMENT—AMERICAN LAKE SHORE LINE—For TOLEDO, CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, ST. LOUIS, GALENA, DUBUQUE, MILWAUKEE, SHEBOYGAN, and the West generally, also SANDUSKY, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI and FORT WAYNE.—Passengers by this route are not subjected to any expense for transferring themselves or baggage, on the [illegible]. [illegible] daily trains from Cleveland: First—7:30 A. M., New-York Express, from station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago, and St. Louis. Second—8 A. M., Express Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky, Dayton, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Fort Wayne. Third—2:30 P. M., Mail Train from Station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago, and St. Louis. Fourth—4 P. M., Mail Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky. Fifth—[illegible] P. M., Night Express Train, from Station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo and Chicago. Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.
E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
OFFICE OF C. & T. R. R., CLEVELAND, Nov. 28, 1854.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 25, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express, at 7 A. M., for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., via Suffern, for Piermont and intermediate Stations. Newburg Express, at 4 P. M., for Newburg. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Otisville, and intermediate Stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate Stations. On Sunday, only one Express Train, at 5 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—NEW-YORK, SOMERVILLE, EASTON, &c.—WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Nov. 20, 1854: Leave New-York for Easton by steamers Red Jacket and Wyoming, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 8 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M., connecting at Elizabethtown with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M. For Somerville, (Way) by New-Jersey Railroad only, from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 5 P. M. Returning, leave Phillipsburg (opposite Easton) at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M. and 3 P. M. Somerville (Way Train) at 6:25 A. M.
New-York and Elizabethport—Leave New-York at 8 and 10:40 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. Leave Elizabethport at 9 and 9:45 A. M., and 1:15 and 3:30 P. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 20, 1854, the Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station, as follows: Express Train 7 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train, 9 A. M. Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train, 4:45 P. M. Accommodation Train 6 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Passenger Train, 7:15 A. M. Way Freight and Passenger Train, 10:20 A. M. For Peekskill 2, 4 and 5:30 P. M. For Tarrytown 1 and 5 P. M. The Tarrytown, Peekskill and Poughkeepsie Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, 13th and 31st-sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN at 9 A. M., from Canal-st., for Albany and Troy, stopping at all Way Stations.
OLIVER H. LEE, Vice-President.

TROY AND BOSTON RAILROAD.—The most expeditious and only through line to Montreal in one day. Leave Hudson River Depot, Chambers-st., at 6 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 1:30 P. M.; Burlington, 4 P. M.; Rouse's Point, 8 P. M.; and at Montreal at 9 P. M., same day. By Way Train, at 12 M.—Arrive at Rutland at 9 o'clock, and Burlington at 11:30, same evening; lodge and proceed to Ogdensburg or Montreal early next morning. Those leaving at 4 and 5 P. M. will lodge at Troy; leave next morning at 7 o'clock, and arrive at Burlington, Montreal and Ogdensburg, same day.
ISAAC V. BAKER, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West, via Jersey City.—Mail and Express Lines.—Leave New-York at 8 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare, $3 75 in 4, and $3 in 8 and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.; second class $2 25 in 10; at 12 M. $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c. and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest can obtain Through Tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to
JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent, or
L. P. DUNTON, Ticket Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA.—From Pier No. 1 North River. Two lines daily, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M. by steamboat JOHN POTTER to South Amboy; thence by cars to way places and Camden; fare $2. Express line at 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare, $3. Way Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare, $1 50. Emigrant line at 4 P. M.; fare, $1 75.

## INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OFFICE, No. 74 Wall-st.—This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. The Charter of this Company provides that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, four-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Stephen Whitney, | Reuben Withers, | Robert B. Minturn, |
| John A. C. Gray, | J. F. G. Foster, | J. M. Waterbury, |
| D. B. Fearing, | James Warren, | George Curtis, |
| Wm. H. Russell, | Arthur Leary, | George T. Adee, |
| A. C. Dowling, | M. W. Hamilton, | Sam'l V. Hoffman, |
| Gazaway B. Lamar, | Denning Duer, | John G. Astor, Jr., |
| George W. Riggs, | John Stuart, Jr., | Fred. A. Delano, |
| Wm. B. Duncan, | Jos. Guillard, Jr., | James C. Bell, |
| Chas H. Russell, | Ed. C. Center, | Daniel D. Smith, |
| Isaac Townsend, | Josiah Oakes, | Fred G. Foster, |
| Peleg Hall, | Robert S. Hone, | |

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CHARTERED IN 1824—Office No. 4[illegible] Fulton, upper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 8 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port, and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| William Ellsworth, | Theodore Martine, | Phineas T. Barnum, |
| Robert C. Bell, | John R. Briggs, | Chas. A. Jarvis, |
| John A. Kennedy, | J. E. Fitzgerald, | Isaac V. Fowler, |
| Wm. Okell, | N. B. Freeman, | Chas. T. Cromwell, |
| P. H. Williams, | Solomon Kipp, | John T. Bruce, |
| H. Quackenboss, | Andrew Fromont, | Samuel F. Whiting, |
| Geo. Gildillan, | J. M. Greenwood, | John C. Smith, |

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 28th, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $150,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| George S. Fox, | C. W. Lawrence, | Rich. F. Carman, |
| Rich. A. Reading, | Peter S. Titus, | Henry H. Barrow, |
| Josiah Macy, | T. C. Chardavoyne, | Hull Clarke, |
| Wm. H. Falls, | Ralph Mead, | Wm. C. White, |
| Jos. W. Corlies, | Richard Field, | John J. Walker, |
| John D. Wright, | Th. W. Pearsall, | Chas. H. Marshall, |
| Abraham Bell, | Ira Hawley, | Wm. H. Macy, |

GEO. S. FOX, President.
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
CASH CAPITAL, $150,000 WITH A SURPLUS.
OFFICES,
No. 22 William-st. and No. 173 Canal-st.
Property generally insured against loss and damage by fire.
RICHARD VARICK, President.
W. P. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 6 Wall-st., opposite New-st.
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000,
with a large surplus.
This Company insures against loss or damage by fire, on Buildings, Merchandise, Ships in port and their Cargoes, Household Furniture and personal property generally, at the established rates.
JAMES W. OTIS, President.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

## FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are the following:
ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Nye.
ADRIATIC, Capt. [illegible]. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.
These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

| FROM NEW-YORK. | FROM LIVERPOOL. |
|---|---|
| Wednesday, Dec. 27... 1854 | Saturday, Dec. 16... 1854 |
| Wednesday, Jan. 10... 1855 | Saturday, Dec. 30... 1854 |
| Wednesday, Jan. 24... 1855 | Saturday, Jan. 13... 1855 |
| Wednesday, Feb. 7... 1855 | Saturday, Jan. 27... 1855 |
| Wednesday, Feb. 21... 1855 | Saturday, Feb. 10... 1855 |
| Wednesday, Mar. 7... 1855 | Saturday, Feb. 24... 1855 |

For freight or passage apply to
EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
ARABIA, Capt. Judkins; AMERICA, Capt. Lang;
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie; EUROPA, Capt. Shannon;
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott; CANADA, Capt. Stone;
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison; NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear White Light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston... Wednesday, Jan. 3.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston... Wednesday, Jan. 17.
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston... Wednesday, Jan. 31.
Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.
There will be no steamship of this line from New-York until further notice.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS—Now comprises the following magnificent ships:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Albion, new, | Yazoo, | Northampton, new, |
| Shamrock, new, | Ben Adams, | Emerald Isle, new, |
| Cambria, new, | Houghton, | Dreadnought, new, |
| West Point, | Kennebec, | Wm. Tapscott, new, |
| Compromise, | Antarctic, | Rappahannock, |
| Richard Morse, | Centurion, | Andrew Foster, |
| Sheridan, | Garrick, | John Bunyan, |
| Empire, | Arctic, | Constellation, |
| Florida, | Racer, | Underwriter, |
| Falcon, | E. Z., | New-Hampshire, |
| A. Z., | Siddons, | John Rutledge, |
| Progress, new, | Roscius, | State Rights. |

Two of the above ships will be dispatched from Liverpool every week throughout the year: thus passengers can fully rely on not having any detention at that port. The X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS sail as usual from New-York and London every alternate THURSDAY, and comprise the following very superior ships, viz.: OCEAN QUEEN, SOUTHAMPTON, DEVONSHIRE, MARGARET EVANS, AMERICAN EAGLE, VICTORIA, HENDRICK HUDSON, NORTHUMBERLAND. Passage in either of which can be engaged at the lowest rates. DRAFTS AND BILLS OF EXCHANGE on England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France and Germany, payable at sight, without discount or any other charge.
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

## FOR THE SOUTH.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-ORLEANS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—For New-Orleans, stopping at Havana, carrying the United States Mail. The steamship BLACK WARRIOR, J. D. BULLOCH, Commander, will sail for the above ports on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, at 12 o'clock, from Pier at foot of Beach-st., North River. Freight for the Interior and for Mobile, consigned to our Agents in New-Orleans, James Connoly & Co., will be forwarded free of commissions. Passengers for Havana must procure passports before leaving port. For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., Agents, No. 31 Broadway.
N. B.—The CHAWBA, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, will succeed the BLACK WARRIOR, and sail THURSDAY, Jan. 25. Bills of lading must be sent in for signing the evening previous to the ship sailing.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The U. S. Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, L. PARRISH, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 13, at 3 o'clock, P. M.; will arrive in Norfolk the next afternoon, and Petersburg and Richmond the following morning. From Norfolk passengers for the South proceed by railroad direct, with through tickets from Weldon to Wilmington, Augusta, &c. Fare and fare to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Steerage half price. Apply to
LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 23 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE—The new and splendid steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. THOS. LYON, will leave New-York for Savannah on SATURDAY, Jan. 6, from pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. Bills of lading signed by the Clerk on board. For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, No. 8 Broadway.
FOR FLORIDA—Through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville, $31; Pilatka, $33.

## FOR CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, VIA NICARAGUA.—Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, Proprietors.—The splendid double-engine steamship STAR OF THE WEST, (2,000 tons burden,) Captain E. W. TURNER, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for PUNTA ARENAS, on FRIDAY, Jan. 12, connecting with the favorite steamship UNCLE SAM, (2,000 tons,) over the Nicaragua Transit Route, having but twelve miles of land transportation by carriage. These steamers are unsurpassed in their ventilation and accommodations. For information or passage apply only to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green. Letter bags made up at the office. Letters 3 cents per half-ounce.

## FINE ARTS.

NEW PAINTING BY ARY SHEFFER.—The subscribers respectfully announce to the public that having received a beautiful painting, by the celebrated Ary Scheffer, they will exhibit it for a short time in their Fine Arts Gallery. This picture,
THE TEMPTATION OF CHRIST,
is the latest composition of Scheffer, and is confidently offered for the consideration of the public, as a specimen of the highest art. Subscriptions for a fine Line Engraving, from this painting, will be received at the Gallery. Exhibition open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Admission free.
GOUPIL & CO., No. 366 Broadway, New-York.

## ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.
JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 22 Water-st.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NATHANIEL WILSON, late of the City of New-York, carman, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their residence, No. 347 8th-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 12, 1854.
MATHEW HETTRICK, JINKINSON WILSON, Administrators.
jy18-lawsmTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES T. MEYER, late of the town of New-Lots, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, LOUISA MEYER, at the office of C. NAGLE, Esq., No. 65 Chatham-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of March next.—Dated Sept. 7, 1854.
LOUISA MEYER, Administratrix.
s12-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM M. FELLOWS, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of John Van Arsdale, No. 11 Maiden-lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 8, 1855.
JOHN VAN ARSDALE, Executor.
LAURA A. FELLOWS, Executrix.
j9-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES MILLER, late of the city of Williamsburg, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, JAMES F. KENNY, at No. 243 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of March next.—Dated Aug. 28, 1854.
AMANDA K. MILLER, JAMES F. KENNY, Administrators.
au29-law6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM J. ANGUS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at office of MICHAEL GIBNEY, No. 8 Reade-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 2, 1854.
JANE ANGUS, Administratrix.
s5-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HANNAH JACKSON, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of WILLIAM C. WETMORE, No. 61 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of May next.—Dated New-York, Nov. 6, 1854.
WILLIAM H. JACKSON, Executor.
n7-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEWIS ADAMS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 67 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 23, 1854.
JOSEPH GREENLEAF, Executor.
o24-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN BARR, late of the Island of Bermuda, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 75 New-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 28, 1854.
THOMAS B. MIDDLETON, Executor, No. 75 New-st.
au29-law6mTu*

WILSON & CO.—Accountants, Nos. 48 and 50 Nassau-st. [illegible]

## LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to THE OPENING OF SEVENTY-THIRD-STREET, [illegible]
PATRICK KELLY, MICHAEL A. REED, ANTHONY J. GALLAGHER, Commissioners.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to THE OPENING AND LAYING OUT OF A PUBLIC SQUARE, KNOWN AS BLOOMINGDALE-SQUARE, in the [illegible] Ward of said City.—We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:
First—That we have completed our Estimate and Assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to MOSES MAYNARD, Jr., Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, J. M. DAVIES, No. 71 Wall-st., in this City, on or before the 29th day of December, 1854.
Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said Estimate and Assessment will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the office of JOHN A. WEEKS, No. [illegible] Wall-st., in said City, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the 12th day of January, 1855.
Third—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the [illegible] day of February, 1855.
Fourth—That the limits embraced by the Assessment aforesaid are as follows: [illegible]
Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on the [illegible] day of February, A. D. 1855, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.
MOSES MAYNARD, Jr., JOHN A. WEEKS, JOSEPH S. YORK, Commissioners.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF THAT PART OF FIRST-AVENUE, not already opened, from [illegible]-st. to Harlem River, in the XIIth and XIXth Wards of said City.—We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:
First—That we have completed our Estimate and Assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to JONATHAN W. ALLEN, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Street Commissioner, Chambers-st., City Hall of the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of January, 1855.
Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said Estimate and Assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the place, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the 15th day of January, 1855.
Third—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the [illegible] day of February, 1855.
Fourth—That the limits embraced by the Assessment aforesaid are as follows: [illegible]
Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in said City, on Saturday, the 10th day of February, A. D. 1855, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.
JONATHAN W. ALLEN, GEORGE H. PURSER, WM. SINCLAIR, Commissioners.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the Matter of the Application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to THE OPENING OF SIXTY-SEVENTH-STREET, from river to river, where not heretofore opened, and excluding such parts as lie within the bounds of the new Central Park, in the City of New-York.
Pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Saturday, the 27th day of January, A. D. 1855, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvements hereby intended is the Opening of 67th-st., in the said City of New-York, not already opened, and excluding such parts as lie within the bounds of the new Central Park, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an Act of the Legislature of the People of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to improvements, touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.
ROBERT J. DILLON, Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated New-York, Jan. 2, 1855.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS against ISABELLA ROONEY, in her own right and as administratrix of, &c., of BARTHOLOMEW ROONEY, deceased, Mark Rooney and Mary his wife, Peter Barrett and Ann Barrett his wife, and said Ann also as wife of John Doe, said Ann being the sister of said Bartholomew Rooney, deceased, and John Doe being the husband of said Ann, Catharine McGovern and Philip McGovern her husband, Daniel Rooney and Mary his wife, Ann Rooney and the people of the State of New-York.—Amended summons.—To each of the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said amended complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 237 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said amended complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the amended complaint.—Dated Nov. 17, 1854.
BROWN, HALL & VANDERPOOL, Attorneys for Plaintiff.
n21-law6wTu
The amended complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 17th day of November, 1854.
BROWN, HALL & VANDERPOOL, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—LEWIS M. RUTHERFURD, Guardian of Rutherfurd Stuyvesant, against JAMES LEVY and MARY L. LEVY, his wife, Sidney Green Miller and Frances Miller, his wife, Charles Heebner, George O. Robertson, Charles G. Clark, Morris K. Jesup.—Summons for Relief.—(Com. not served.)—To SIDNEY GREEN MILLER, FRANCES MILLER and CHARLES HEEBNER: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 79 Nassau-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Sept. 27, 1854.
ROBERT C. EMBREE, Plaintiff's Attorney.
N. B.—The complaint in this action was filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the [illegible] day of October last, 1854.
ROBERT C. EMBREE, Plaintiff's Attorney.
d12-law6wTu*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—CHARLES KENT, Plaintiff, vs ABNER A. POND, Defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendant above named—Sir: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed with the Clerk of this Court at the City Hall of the City of New-York, and serve a copy of your answer on me, at my office, No. 8 City Hall-place, City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment for the sum of one hundred and thirty-four dollars and twenty-[illegible] cents, with interest from the 28th day of March, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Oct. 5, 1854.
FRANCIS BYRNE, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint above referred to has this day been filed with said Clerk.—New-York, Dec. 18, 1854.
d19-law6wTu* F. BYRNE, Attorney for Plaintiff.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PATRICK BEGLEY, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of JOHN D. LAWRENCE, No. 1[illegible] Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated July 15, 1854.
JOHN D. LAWRENCE, FRANCIS E. STRYKER, Executors.
jy18-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the county of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES C. KING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Attorney at Law, No. 69 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 8, 1855.
RUFUS H. KING, JOSHUA A. KING, Executors.

# New-York Daily Times.

## NEW-YORK CITY.

**Burning of the [illegible] Church—Loss [illegible].**

[illegible] yesterday morning the Presbyterian Church in West Thirteenth-street, between Sixth and Seventh-avenues, was discovered by the Police to be on fire, and in a few minutes the whole building was in flames. Engines Nos. 29, 34 and [illegible], and Hose Companies Nos. 11 and 40 were promptly on the ground. In an hour and a half the building was completely gutted and the walls had been thrown down. The houses adjoining were but slightly injured. The building was erected about eight years ago at a cost of nearly $35,000. It was constructed chiefly of brick, with front and pillars in imitation of marble. The property was insured in the Knickerbocker, Hanover, Equitable and Greenwich Insurance Companies for $18,000. The furniture was very valuable, and was entirely consumed, with the exception of [illegible], which was deposited in the vaults of the Greenwich [illegible] Bank. Dr. Burchard lost his entire library, containing some works which can hardly be replaced. It included the works of Edwards, Bellamy, Howe, Dwight, Horne, Baxter in [illegible] volumes, and a very fine copy of Jeremy Taylor; also quite a number of old folios of the Fathers. The library, which had been kept insured until it was placed in the Church, was not insured. It was worth at least $1,000. The organ was valued at $1,500, and was insured for $1,000.

The flames extended to the house adjoining, toward Sixth-avenue, owned and occupied by Mrs. [illegible] Dean, which was greatly injured by fire and water. The house was insured for $7,000 in the Stuyvesant and North River Insurance Companies, and the furniture for $1,000, in the same.

There is a difference of opinion as to how the fire originated. The Police supposed that it caught from the flues. The sexton says that no coal was on the [illegible] after 9 o'clock Sunday morning, and that they were cold by dusk on Sunday evening. He says that the Church was set on fire once before, last Summer. The Policemen on that beat passed the Church yesterday morning within twenty minutes previous to the discovery of the fire.

**Boiler Explosion and Fire—Loss $5,000.**

About 6½ o'clock on Monday morning the steam-boiler of the carpenter's shop No. 80 West Twenty-first-street, owned and occupied by Mr. James Stevens, exploded, and seriously damaged the building. Subsequently to the explosion the premises took fire and were totally consumed. The establishment was stored with sliding materials, chiefly wood, which added [illegible] to the flame, and put all chance of preservation beyond hope. The building was of brick, three stories in height, [illegible] feet by 60, and, together with the valuable property therein, valued at about [illegible]. Nothing but the site now remains; not a wall has been left standing; the spot is but a heap of mortar and smoking ruins. The edifice was insured for $2,000. The other property destroyed (valued at $5,000) was not insured. No personal [illegible] is known to have occurred, save to William Dunn, the engineer, who was buried among the ruins. The police of the Eighteenth Ward and [illegible] firemen managed to extricate him in a few minutes after the alarm was sounded. He was not seriously injured. Fortunately, none of the workmen employed in the shop had arrived when the accident took place. The explosion caused some damage to [illegible] Church by breaking the windows and starting off a piece of the roof. A hole was made in the rear of the house of Dr. Cowdrey, [illegible] Twenty-first-street, by some material blown from the carpenter shop, and the windows of several houses in the vicinity were broken, but none of the inmates were injured. The cause of the explosion is unaccounted for. The fire is supposed to have originated in the explosion.

**Fire in a School-House.**

A fire took place in the Trinity School-house in [illegible], near Canal-street, about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, owing, it is supposed, to a defect in the heating apparatus. The children were at recess at the time. The flames were extinguished without the services of the Fire Department. The damage was trifling.

A fireman, while hastening to the fire, was struck on the head and knocked down by the "tongue" of one of the hose carts and badly injured. We were unable to learn his name.

**Fire in Bleecker-street.**

A fire, originating from gross carelessness, occurred among some hay in a stable attached to [illegible] mason shop in Bleecker-street, near Broadway, last evening. The firemen were promptly on the spot and extinguished the flames before any damage of consequence was done.

**Fire in Fortieth-street.**

A small frame building on the corner of Fortieth-street and Tenth-avenue was totally consumed by fire at 11½ o'clock last night.

**The Affray between Tom Hyer and the Californian.**

Since our issue of yesterday, further particulars of the difficulty between Tom Hyer and Turner have transpired. It appears a gang of Eighth Ward rowdies have long held a grudge against the pugilist, Thomas Hyer; and on the night in question, Hyer and a friend were conversing in Lafayette Hall, when the Californian, Turner, accompanied by Louis Baker, a detailed policeman, and others, came into the house. The first salute given was by Turner, who invited Hyer to drink, at the same time using bullying language to him. The request was refused by Hyer, on the ground that Turner was in the company of thieves. This remark of Hyer's excited the crowd, and just as Hyer had pointed out the men whom he alluded to, they were left in total darkness, by the proprietor of the Hall shutting off the gas. The parties immediately left, and Hyer walked down to Mr. Platt's. Shortly after, Turner, Baker and Harvey Young came into Mr. Platt's. At this time there were some ten or twelve persons in the saloon, most of whom declare that the returned Californian and his friends were the aggressors. During the struggle which followed, Hyer received a blow in the back of his head with a heavy revolver, which rendered him nearly senseless. He, however, speedily revived, and seized Baker, the policeman, who was at his back, and accused him of the act. As before stated, Baker made a statement under oath before Justice Davison to the effect that he was assaulted and beaten by Hyer. Yesterday morning Mr. Hyer appeared before Justice Welsh and made affidavits against Turner, Baker and Young, charging them with "assault with intent to kill." The Magistrate issued warrants for the arrest of these men, and an investigation will take place some day this week.

CARD FROM THOMAS HYER.

Since writing the above, we have received the following card from Hyer:

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

Sir: Seeing among your police reports of yesterday my name in connection with Turner and Baker, I shall merely say I was assaulted by those men and others, armed with pistols, and to preserve my life was forced to defend myself. The public will please to suspend their opinion until the affair is investigated before a legal tribunal. Respectfully yours,

THOMAS HYER.

**The Veterans' Ball.**

A Ball in aid of the Burial Fund of the Veteran Corps of 1812, came off at Niblo's last night. The attendance was quite large. About fifty members of the Corps were present. The Continentals, and the Engineer Corps of the 12th regiment New-York State Militia, were present in full uniform. Many military and civic gentlemen of note were also present. The music was furnished by Dodworth's Band.

**Mayor Wood's Activity at Prominent Business.**

The plans laid by Mayor Wood, have resulted beneficially to the City thus far. The "Complaint Book" is rapidly filling up, and has become very popular. The following are among the complaints entered yesterday:

That the rubbish, yard, &c., of the New-York Post-Office have not been cleaned since the middle of last year.

That the line of stages do not run through on the people's route.

That boys congregate in the neighborhood of No. 268 Fifth-street.

That after the sewer was built in Madison-street, from Market to Oliver-streets, the contractor left about four inches of dirt on the pavement. That since that time, October last, the street has not been swept, and is now in an impassable state.

Of the filthy condition of Forty-first-street, between Sixth and Eighth-avenues. Also, that goats are permitted to run at large, destroying shrubbery, &c., and carts permitted to remain in the streets.

That the street and sidewalk corner of Greenwich and Dey-streets, is continually obstructed with articles to be sold at auction.

That Tenth-avenue, from Thirty-sixth to Forty-sixth-streets, has not been cleaned in 15 months, and the street lamps are never lighted.

That R. C. Foote attempted to collect Croton Water rents by false pretences.

That Thos. Rice, corner of Catharine and Madison-streets, kept his liquor-store open all day Sunday.

That the lamps in Fifty-fourth-street, between Third and Seventh-avenues, have not been lit for three months, although complaints have repeatedly been made.

That a gang of boys assemble on Sunday at the north-east corner of Delancey and Orchard-streets, pitching pennies and conducting themselves in a disorderly manner.

Against New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, for leaving their baggage cars so as to obstruct the sidewalk in Canal-street, near Broadway.

Of Trustees of the Oliver-street Baptist Church, corner of Oliver and Henry-streets, charging that boys congregate about said Church on Sundays, and annoy the congregation.

A large proportion of the complaints had reference to the dirty streets and the failure of the lamp-lighters, in many instances, to do their duty.

COMPLAINTS BEFORE THE MAYOR'S MARSHAL.

Numerous complaints having been made before Mr. Wm. H. Stephens, the Mayor's Marshal, against cartmen and others for violations of the City laws, Mayor Wood punished several of them yesterday, as are here given:

In regard to a complaint against Daniel Riley, for driving cart with no number on. Fined $5.

Against Josiah Walker, for driving charcoal cart, without license. Fined $5.

Against Michael Reigney for driving cart without license. Fined $5.

Against Frederick Olsen for driving a charcoal wagon without license. Fined $5.

Against stage No. 235 for running against another stage and acting in an indecent manner.

Against Francis Purdy for driving an unlicensed cart. Fined $5.

Against a hack-driver for overcharging. Fined $5.

Complaints were made against the drivers of omnibuses Nos. 110, 418, 254, 523, 300 and 102, for driving to the left on Broadway, Saturday.

Complaints entered Monday morning against stage No. 055, for racing, backing and loafing in Broadway, Saturday night.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST LIQUOR SHOPS.

In accordance with the special order of Mayor Wood for the police to report all proprietors of liquor shops and stores who refused to close their places, the police captains promptly responded yesterday, as follows:

*Fifth Ward.*

Capt. Carpenter says:

"The liquor shops in this Ward were more generally closed than I have known them for the last 12 years. The consequence was, we enjoyed an unusual quiet. The men informed me that they never saw the Ward so orderly, and had so little to do in preserving the peace. The poor negroes appeared to take it very hard, as the corner groceries being closed, their rum was entirely cut off."

*Tenth Ward.*

Lieut. Davis reports the following places kept open on Sunday:

Clothing Stores.—Isaac Meyer, No. 264 Grand-street; J. Wiltranski, No. 280 do.; Homthal & Whitehead, No. 296 do.; Stanford, No. 288 do.

Public Houses.—No. 209 Broome-street; No. 205½ do.; No. 162 Bowery; No. 139 do.; No. 140 do.; No. 108 Forsyth-street, corner of Broome and Forsyth.

*Third Ward.*

Capt. Hopkins reports the following places open on Sunday:

Mr. Evans, No. 275 Water-street, liquor on premises, persons passing in and out; John Kearney, No. 283 Water-street, porter-house, door open; Thomas Burns, No. 289 Water-street, doors open and shutters off; Charles Anderson, No. 290 do., doors open and shutters off; Henry Adams, No. 256 do., doors open and shutters off; Thomas Wayne, No. 59 Chatham-street, cigar store open; John H. Reed, No. 165, cigar store open; Michael Higgins, No. 136, cigar store open; Thos. Rice, No. 59, cigar store open; Barclay-street Hotel, corner of West and Barclay; Bull's Head, No. 79 Robinson-street; Hotel Dieu, No. 54 Barclay-street; Porter-house, No. 206 Fulton-street; Restaurant and lodging-house No. 256. Restaurant and lodging-house, No. 100 Vesey-street; Dey-street House, No. 55 Dey-street; National Hotel, No. 5 Courtland-street; Western do. No. 7; Courtland-street do., No. 26; Merchants do., No. 41; Jersey do., No. 73; Porter-house, No. 75; Restaurant and lodging, No. 77; Do. do. corner Greenwich and Washington; Emigrant house, No. 131 Liberty-street; Northern Hotel, corner of West and Courtland-streets; Porter and lodging-house, corner West and Barclay; Restaurant and lodging-house, 100 Vesey-street.

Restaurants Nos. 170 and 262 Broadway; Irving House Hotel, Broadway and Chambers-street; Mansion House, No. 97 Chambers-street; St. Louis House, No. 101 do.; Gerard House, No. 130 do.; Porter House, No. 170 do.; "Emigrant," Nos. 177 and 179 do.; Porter House, No. 260 do.; Porter House No. 60 Warren-street; Guilford's Hotel, No. 62 do.; Albany Railroad, No. 65 do.; Franklin House, No. 23 College-place; Manhattan House, No. 7 Murray-street; Empire House, No. 100 Greenwich-street; Pacific House, Greenwich-street, near Cortlandt.

*Fourth Ward.*

No arrests yesterday in this Ward.

Capt. Ditchett says: Two gas lamps not lit in Franklin-square; one do. not lit on the East side of Chatham-street, between Roosevelt and James-streets; also one not lit at No. 75 Cliff-street.

*Ninth Ward.*

Lieut. Carroll reports the following places open on Sunday, notwithstanding a special notice sent to each place the evening previous:

George Duncomb, No. 275 Bleecker-street, porter-house—entrance side door; Joseph Cusack, No. 275 do., do. do.; Wood & Braisted, No. 290 do., porter and oyster-house—entrance front door; Base & Rapp, No. 254 do., lager beer—entrance front door; Wm. Munger, No. 496 Hudson-street, porter and oyster-house; Michael Nolan, No. 614 Greenwich-street, do. do.; Ferris Owen, No. 3 Sixth-avenue, liquor and fruit-store; John Connolly, No. 509 Washington-street, liquor-store; Asa F. Miller, corner Hudson and Hammond-streets, porter-house; L. Lyons, No. 13 Carmine-street, umbrellas and cigars; Samuel Luckey, No. 250½ Bleecker-street, cigars; P. J. Acorn, No. 33½ Sixth-avenue, cigars; John Hammen, corner Thirteenth-street and Ninth-avenue, porter-house.

*Seventeenth Ward.*

Capt. Hart reports the filthy condition of nearly every street in that Ward, also the locations of twenty-two persons having their places of business open on Sunday, January 7.

In regard to enforcing the law against persons who persist in keeping open their liquor houses on the Sabbath, the Mayor has determined to call meetings of the Excise Board in each Ward, and urge the revocation of the licenses of all violators of the ordinances.

## COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

**Board of Aldermen**....Monday, Jan. 8.

Isaac C. Barker, Esq., in the Chair. The Board received the following

PETITIONS.

Of Warren Latting for privilege to erect a Washington Monument in Madison-square.

Of Thomas Vanhart and others for the erection of the New City Hall in Madison-square.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

Of Samuel S. Webster as Clerk to Superintendent of Streets.

Of Isaac Varian, as Clerk to Superintendent of Lamps and Gas.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The President announced the following as Standing Committees of the Board for the ensuing year:

*Almshouse Department*—Aldermen Christy, Fox and Kelly.

*Arts and Sciences*—Aldermen Kelly, Trowbridge and Howard.

*Assessments*—Aldermen Varian, Voorhis and Fox.

*Cleaning Streets*—Aldermen W. Tucker, Christy and Hoffmire.

*Ferries*—Aldermen Briggs, Drake and Steers.

*Finance*—Aldermen Herrick, Christy and Moses.

*Fire Department*—Aldermen Trowbridge, Baird and Howard.

*Joint Committee on Accounts*—Aldermen Williamson, Ely and Varian.

*Croton Aqueduct Department*—Aldermen Brown, Moses and Kelly.

*Lamps and Gas*—Aldermen Trowbridge and Steers.

*Lands and Places*—Aldermen Fox, Williamson and Varian.

*Law Department*—Aldermen Wakeman, Ely and Lord.

*Markets*—Aldermen Voorhies, Ely and Baird.

*Ordinances*—Aldermen Lord, Brown and Wakeman.

*Police*—Aldermen Baird, C. H. Tucker and Williamson.

*Public Health*—Aldermen Steers, Briggs and Howard.

*Public Buildings on Blackwell's and Randall's Islands, and Bellevue Establishment*—Aldermen C. H. Tucker, W. Tucker and Herrick.

*Repairs and Supplies*—Aldermen Drake, Moses and Hoffmire.

*Roads*—Aldermen Drake, C. H. Tucker and Herrick.

*Salaries and Offices*—Aldermen Hoffmire, Drake and Briggs.

*Sewers*—Aldermen Ely, C. H. Tucker and Kelly.

*Streets*—Aldermen Briggs, Moses and Baird.

*Wharves, Piers and Slips*—Aldermen Moses, Steers and Drake.

*Railroads*—Aldermen Moses, Brown, Briggs, Drake and Voorhis.

CITY ADVERTISING.

In reply to a resolution of inquiry, the Comptroller presented a report in which were stated the amounts paid for City advertising in 1854, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Evening Post | $1,065 85 |
| New-York Express | 1,151 20 |
| Commercial Advertiser | 1,007 65 |
| Daily National Democrat | 1,140 75 |
| Staats Zeitung, (per contract) | 1,000 00 |
| New-York Demokrat, (per contract) | 1,000 00 |
| Total | $6,374 85 |

On motion, the communication was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

WIDENING CLIFF-STREET.

The report of the Commissioner of Streets, from the Board of Councilmen, in favor of widening Cliff-street, between Beekman and Ferry-streets, on the northwesterly side, commencing at Beekman-street, on a line with the present northwesterly side, on line of Cliff-street from John to Beekman-streets, and running or extending northeasterly on a line with the point of the building known as No. 61 Cliff-street, and directing the Counsel to the Corporation to take the necessary legal measures to carry the same into effect, was concurred in. Ayes, 19; Nays, 1.

THE BRICK CHURCH PROPERTY.

Alderman Herrick offered the following resolution:

That the original grant or lease from the Corporation of the City of New-York, now held by the Corporation of the Brick Presbyterian Church, in the City of New-York, for the triangular piece of ground on which the Brick Church now stands, be, and the same is hereby, so modified as to authorize and permit the said church from time to time, and at all times during the continuance of said lease, to rent so much and such parts of the new edifice erected in the rear of said church, as may not be required for religious purposes.

Laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF ALBANY-STREET.

The Special Committee to whom was referred at the last meeting of the Board, the subject of the extension of Albany-street, reported in favor of an adherence to the action of the Board of last year, repealing the ordinance authorizing the said extension. The report of the Committee was adopted by a vote of 13 Ayes to 7 Noes.

PAPERS AND REPORTS NOT ACTED UPON.

A large number of reports from the Board of Councilmen were presented and duly referred. Resolutions were also passed, directing the Clerk to preserve all papers that were referred to the Committees of the late Board unacted upon previous to its adjournment, for the purpose of having them transmitted to the appropriate Committees of the present Board, and that reports of different Committees now lying on the table be transferred to the Chairmen of the respective Committees of reference.

The Board adjourned till Thursday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

**Board of Councilmen**....Monday, Jan. 8.

The President, Daniel D. Conover, Esq., in the Chair.

After the usual preliminaries the Board received the following

PETITIONS.

Of Hose Company No. 7, for repairs to house. Referred.

Of Hose Company No. 10, to be refunded money paid for room hire. Referred.

Of D. H. Carpenter and others, for a pier at the foot of Troy-street, North River. Referred.

Of Alexander Ming, Mayor's Clerk to be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds. Granted.

The Board then received

RESOLUTIONS,

Among which were the following:

Councilman Clifton—That the Corporation Counsel be directed to prepare a memorial to the Legislature asking for a grant from the State to the City of the land laying on the westerly side of West-street, between Piers Nos. 20 and 23. Referred.

Councilman Gray—That $200 be appropriated to defray the funeral expenses of James P. Lawrie, late a member of Hose Co. No. 7, who was killed while in the discharge of his duty the recent fire in Broadway. Referred.

BELL TOWER IN THE TWELFTH WARD.

Councilman Jenkins—That an iron bell tower, similar to the one in Thirty-third-street, and capable of sustaining a bell weighing 10,000 pounds, be erected in rear of the lot purchased for the use of Hose Co. No. 43, on One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, between Third and Fourth-avenues, and that when the same be so completed, the bell now in the tower corner of Fourth-avenue and One Hundred and Ninth-street, be removed to the new tower.

THE CITY CHARTER.

Councilman Wardell—Whereas, A proposition has been submitted to the Legislature of this State to materially alter and amend the Charter of this City, and

*Whereas*, It is highly important that the Common Council should be correctly informed concerning a matter so intimately affecting the interests of their constituents, therefore be it

*Resolved*, That a special committee of five be appointed by this Board, (if the Board of Aldermen concur in appointing a like special committee,) to proceed to Albany and examine such proposed amendments and exert their influence with the Legislature, if necessary, to procure the passage of such an act as will secure to the citizens of this great commercial metropolis, a charter designed to afford a safe and economical government, and that the sum of $500 be, and the same is hereby appropriated to defray the expenses of such committee.

Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The resolution was subsequently considered in the Committee of the Whole, where it was recommended that the subject be laid on the table by the Board.

Councilman Haswell—That the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips report upon the practicability of causing the landings of the steamers of the New-York and Stonington, New-York and Fall River, and the New-York and Norwich line to be removed to the East River, above Grand-street. Referred.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

Councilman Wild moved that the memorial of the Committee of the unemployed working men be taken from the table. The motion was carried.

The document was then read, after which it was, on motion referred to the Committee on Finance.

The President then announced the following

STANDING COMMITTEES.

*Almshouse Department*—Councilmen J. W. Mason, C. J. Holder, J. W. Scott, Charles Gannon and John Hart.

*Arts and Sciences*—Councilmen H. P. See, G. M. Radley, J. S. Moore, A. Cusack and J. E. Kerrigan.

*Assessments*—Councilmen G. A. Barney, F. M. Curry, H. Smith, E. C. McConnell and T. Farren.

*Cleaning Streets*—Councilmen C. S. Cooper, G. Clifton, D. Coleman, T. G. Van Cott and P. Barnes.

*Croton Aqueduct Department*—Councilmen A. Brush, T. B. Ridder, G. W. Jenkins, T. Dunlap and W. M. Vermilye.

*Ferries*—Councilmen F. M. Curry, J. W. Mason, E. W. Brown, J. E. Kerrigan and T. Farren.

*Finance*—Councilmen J. C. Wandell, B. F. Pinckney, W. M. Vermilye, T. M. Schenck and J. Ranney.

*Fire Department*—Councilmen C. J. Holder, B. F. Pinckney, T. G. Van Cott, J. Clancy and T. Cooper.

*Lamps and Gas*—Councilmen B. F. Pinckney, W. Floyd, A. Cusack, J. S. Moore and J. Purdy.

*Lands and Places*—Councilmen D. Coleman, T. Prentiss, W. Floyd, A. Brush and M. C. Donaho.

*Law Department*—Councilmen F. E. Mather, O. D. Swan, H. P. See, J. Clancy and J. Webber.

*Markets*—Councilmen G. Clifton, F. M. Curry, J. W. T. Van Riper, C. Wainwright and T. Prentiss.

*Ordinances*—Councilmen O. D. Swan, J. Webber, W. Truslow, F. E. Mather and J. Purdy.

*Police*—Councilmen T. G. Van Cott, W. M. Baxter, S. M. Huested, A. Lambrecht and J. G. Seely.

*Public Health*—Councilmen J. W. Ranney, H. Smith, J. T. Couenhoven, H. S. Slevin and C. S. Cooper.

*Public Buildings on Blackwell's Island, Randall's Island and Bellevue Establishment*—Councilmen J. W. T. Van Riper, W. H. Beam, W. Taylor, B. Healy and B. McCahill.

*Railroads*—Councilmen H. Reed, H. N. Wild, J. C. Wandell, P. M. Schenck and E. Wainwright.

*Repairs and Supplies*—Councilmen J. T. Couenhoven, G. A. Barney, G. M. Radley and J. A. Jackson.

*Roads*—Councilmen J. Webber, T. B. Ridder, G. W. Jenkins, H. Wandell and C. H. Haswell.

*Salaries and Offices*—Councilmen S. M. Huested, B. F. Pinckney, H. Reed, J. G. Seely and C. Gannon.

*Sewers*—Councilmen W. H. Beam, W. M. Baxter, W. Truslow, C. H. Haswell and T. Dunlap.

*Streets*—Councilmen G. W. Jenkins, H. N. Wild, J. T. Couenhoven, W. Taylor and O. Gray.

*Wharves, Piers, and Slips*—Councilmen H. Smith, G. A. Barney, G. W. Jenkins, J. A. Jackson and O. Gray.

*Joint Committee on Accounts*—Councilmen E. W. Brown, J. W. Scott and T. Cooper.

Councilman Clancy asked to be excused from serving on the Committee to which he had been appointed.

The Board, on motion, excused Mr. Clancy, in compliance with his request.

Councilman Healy also asked to be excused from serving on any Committee. The Board, by vote, refused to grant the request.

THE CORPORATION PRINTING.

A resolution to appoint a Special Committee of five to report upon the propriety of reletting the printing for the Corporation in accordance with the provisions of the charter, (inasmuch as the last contract has expired by its own limitation,) was adopted by the Board.

The Board then adjourned to Wednesday.

**Arrests for Gambling.**

A gambling den at Harlem was broken up on Saturday night last, by the efficient police of the Twelfth District, and five young men were arrested and taken before Justice Brennan. After a severe reprimand he discharged them, and issued a warrant for the arrest of the proprietor of the house.

**Sunday Closing of Liquor Shops at Harlem.**

An aspect of unusual quiet pervaded the streets of Harlem on the 7th inst., in consequence of the enforcement of the ordinance forbidding the sale of liquors on Sunday. The order was very generally obeyed.

(Advertisement.)

☞ $2 50 and $5 for Writing, and $12 50 for a thorough course of double entry Bookkeeping. The above reduction is one-half the subscriber's regular charges, to meet the demand of the times. Cards containing full particulars may be had at the rooms.

Oliver B. Goldsmith, No. 362 Broadway.

*From the New-York Courier and Enquirer.*

The Chirographic Art is much more important to mankind than it is generally considered, and Mr. Goldsmith may very well claim to be considered as its head.

*From the Home Journal.*

In every profession there is a recognized leading man—one whose preëminence is so decided, that nobody calls it in question. Among those who teach the art of writing, Oliver B. Goldsmith is just that indisputably preëminent person and recognized head of the profession.

(Advertisement.)

Modern Catechism.—*Ques.*—Where did you purchase your rich Shawl?

*Ans.*—At Heard, Clapp & Co.

*Ques.*—Where did you purchase your Silk dress?

*Ans.*—At Heard, Clapp & Co.

*Ques.*—Where did you purchase your Lyons Velvet?

*Ans.*—At Heard, Clapp & Co.

*Ques.*—Where did you purchase your Delaine dress?

*Ans.*—At Heard, Clapp & Co.

*Ques.*—Where did you purchase your beautiful Merino?

*Ans.*—At Heard, Clapp & Co.

*Ques.*—Where is Heard, Clapp & Co. located?

*Ans.*—At No. 301 Grand-street.

(Advertisement.)

Important Discovery!—Photographic Oil Paintings on Canvas.—The undersigned have just patented their new process for taking photographic impressions on canvas, and are now prepared to take them in this City. The correctness of delineation and beauty of these paintings, which are produced with two short sittings, and at trifling expense, can only be fully appreciated by examination. Faithful life size portraits made by this process from daguerreotypes of deceased persons. Our other various styles of colored Parisian photographs taken as usual, and at no other establishment in America. J. Gurney & C. D. Fredricks, No. 46 Rue Basse du Rempart, Paris, and No. 349 Broadway, New-York.

(Advertisement.)

Real Life-Size.—The only real life-size Photographs, made really on canvas, and finished in oil, are those done by Root, No. 363 Broadway, corner of Franklin-street. Call and see them, and observe that they are not taken on paper and pasted on canvas. Persons having ordinary Daguerreotypes can have them reproduced life-size. Every style of picture taken in any kind of weather.

(Advertisement.)

The Drunkard at Barnum's!—Once more this most effective moral drama at Barnum's Museum. It is presented this afternoon for the last time. No one should fail to see this powerful auxiliary in the cause of Temperance. Mr. J. R. Scott appears as *Ugolino* again this evening.

### MARRIED.

In this City, on Monday, Dec. 5, by Rev. Thos. Armitage, D. D., Mr. Geo. T. Allen, of Norwalk, Conn., to Miss Adelaide A., only daughter of Nathan Parkhurst, Esq., of this City.

☞ Norwalk papers please copy.

At Canton, N. Y., on Wednesday, Jan. 3, at Grace Church, by Rev. John Wells Moore, William E. Harrison, of the City of New-York, counsellor-at-law, to Amanda, daughter of Henry Foote, Esq., of the former place.

### DIED.

In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 7, Mrs. Charlotte Spencer, widow of the late George S. Spencer, and daughter of the late Christopher Hoxie.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, No. 95 Clinton-place, this afternoon at 4½ o'clock. The body will be taken to Albany for interment.

In South Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 8, Mr. Elam Levitt, aged 71 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 48 Carroll-st., South Brooklyn, on Thursday, the 11th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

At Fordham, on Monday morning, Jan. 8, in the 4[illegible] year of his age, Jacob Lorillard.

His friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Belmont, Fordham, on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M. Carriages will be at Fordham depôt, to meet the train which leaves 26th-st., at 12 o'clock.

At West Farms, N. Y., on Sunday, Dec. 7, at his father's residence, after a long sickness, Archibald Alexander, son of Rev. Isaac W. Platt.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his father, at West Farms, this day, at 2 o'clock P. M.

At Paris, France, on Wednesday, Dec. 20, Charles A. Harrison, aged 20 years, youngest son of J. Harrison, Esq., of this City.

In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 7, Rachel, wife of Joel Wolfe.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, 9th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her brother-in-law, Udolpho Wolfe, No. 84 West 22d-st.

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange**....Jan. 8.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $7,500 | Indiana State 5s | 79 | 50 | N. Y. Cent. R. R. b60 | 87 |
| 13,000 | Virginia 6s | 93½ | 171 | do | [illegible] |
| 9,000 | do | s3 93 | 15 | do | [illegible] |
| 5,000 | do | s90 92 | 50 | do | s45 86½ |
| 2,000 | Kentucky 6s | 98 | 100 | do | b30 87 |
| 3,000 | Har. 1st M. Bs | b3 80 | 50 | do | s60 86½ |
| 3,000 | do | s30 79 | 100 | do | c 86½ |
| 1,000 | Erie Income Bds | 100 | 100 | do | 87 |
| 1,000 | do | 100½ | 10 | Mich. Central R. R. | 98 |
| 5,000 | do | 100½ | 110 | Hud. R. Railroad | s3 35 |
| 8,000 | Erie Bds. of '83 | c 80 | 50 | do | b3 35 |
| 3,000 | do | b60 80½ | 50 | do | b10 35 |
| 3,000 | Hud. R. 1st Mge. B | 79 | 200 | do | b10 35½ |
| 1,000 | Hudson Con. Bds | 68 | 150 | Erie Railroad | s3 41 |
| 1,500 | Ill. Cen. R.R. Bds | 67 | 100 | do | b3 41 |
| 9,000 | do | 67½ | 100 | do | 41 |
| 12,000 | do | s3 67 | 400 | do | s3 41 |
| 3,000 | do | b20 67½ | 200 | do | b30 41 |
| 10,000 | do | b30 68 | 250 | do | b30 41 |
| 1,000 | N. Y. Con. R. R. Bs | 83½ | 50 | do | b20 41 |
| 11,000 | do Real Est. Bs | 80 | 50 | do | b20 42 |
| 200 | Flor. & K. Jt. Stock | [illegible] | 50 | do | b10 41 |
| 200 | Canton Company | s3 20½ | 100 | do | s60 41 |
| 250 | do | b60 21 | 50 | do | s30 41 |
| 100 | do | b25 21 | 50 | do | [illegible] 41 |
| 100 | do | b14 21 | 550 | do | 41 |
| 50 | do | s3 21 | 50 | do | s3 41 |
| 100 | do | s3 21 | 50 | do | s10 41 |
| 100 | do | s3 21 | 250 | do | s3 41 |
| 50 | do | s3 21 | 50 | do | s3 41 |
| 200 | do | s3 21 | 200 | do | b30 40 |
| 100 | do | b60 21 | 100 | do | b30 40 |
| 100 | Nic. Transit Co | 16½ | 5 | do | c 42 |
| 100 | do | b10 16½ | 25 | Harlem Railroad | s3 30 |
| 200 | do | b10 16½ | 200 | do | s3 30 |
| 25 | do | 16½ | 100 | do | b10 31 |
| 200 | do | b30 16½ | 100 | do | s20 30 |
| 200 | Cumb. Coal Co | s3 29 | 100 | Reading Railroad | s30 75 |
| 100 | do | b30 29 | 100 | do | opg 75 |
| 100 | do | s60 29 | 900 | do | opg 75 |
| 100 | do | b60 29 | 100 | do | s30 75 |
| 75 | Galena & Chicago R.R | 89 | 200 | do | b30 75 |
| 70 | do | 87½ | 100 | do | s60 75 |
| 20 | do | 87½ | 500 | do | b60 75 |
| 20 | Ill. Central R.R | 91 | | | |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $5,000 | Virginia 6s | 93½ | 50 | N. Y. C. R. b30. ex div. | 83 |
| 1,000 | Missouri 6s | [illegible] | 50 | do ex. div. | 83 |
| 15,000 | N. Y. Cen. R. R. b3 | 83½ | 50 | do p. a. c. | 83 |
| 1,000 | Pan. Bs. (2d issue) | c 85 | 50 | do opg | 83 |
| 6,000 | Ill. Cen. R. R. Bonds | 68 | 100 | do s4m | 83 |
| 13 | Del. & Hud. Can. Co. | 105 | 50 | Galena & Chi. R. R. | 88 |
| 100 | Canton Company | 22 | 150 | Erie Railroad | s10 43 |
| 100 | do | b60 22½ | 100 | do | 43 |
| 50 | do | b10 22 | 50 | do | b15 43 |
| 150 | do | b30 22 | 150 | do | s30 43 |
| 50 | do | b30 21½ | 50 | do | b30 43½ |
| 200 | do | b60 22 | 50 | do | b15 43½ |
| 50 | do | 21½ | 50 | do | s3 42 |
| 150 | Illinois Cen. R. R. | 92 | 100 | do | s10 42 |
| 50 | Panama Railroad | 92 | 100 | do | 43 |
| 200 | Nicaragua Trans. Co. | s3 16½ | 100 | do | s30 43 |
| 50 | do | b15 17 | 200 | do | s60 42 |
| 50 | do | 16½ | 500 | do | s30 42 |
| 150 | do | b30 17 | 200 | Harlem Railroad | b30 31½ |
| 100 | Cumb. Coal Co. | s10 30 | 100 | do | b10 31 |
| 250 | do | 30 | 100 | do | s3 30 |
| 100 | do | b15 30½ | 100 | Hudson Riv. R. R. | 36 |
| 100 | do | b10 30 | 50 | do | b3 35 |
| 200 | do | b60 30 | 50 | do | 36 |
| 100 | do | 29½ | 50 | Penn. & Cum. R. R. c | 75 |
| 200 | do | 29 | 50 | do | b30 75 |
| 200 | do | s30 29 | | | |

Monday, Jan. 8—P. M.

The Weekly Bank Averages, which we advertise officially on another page, to Saturday last, 6th inst., present as compared with the previous showing, an aggregate

| | |
|---|---|
| Increase in Loans of | $591,069 |
| Increase in Specie | 1,520,816 |
| Increase of Deposits | 2,154,139 |
| Decrease of Circulation | 25,608 |

The very large addition to the Specie reserve is the most gratifying feature of the statement, placing as it does, the Banks in a position of strength well calculated to encourage the growing hopes of an improved Money Market. Including the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday afternoon, the following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

| | Dec. 30. | Dec. 30. | Jan. 6. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Loans | $[illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Specie | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Circulation | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Deposits | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| In Sub-Treasury | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

There was a further rise on the Stock Exchange to-day of 1 to 2 ⅌ cent. on the regularly reported sales of Saturday afternoon. Erie shares advanced to 43 ⅌ cent., but closed 1 ⅌ cent. less firm, owing to the disposition shown by some parties at the Second Board to realize. New-York Central reached 87, cash, before the closing of the transfer at 3 o'clock, and sold in the afternoon at 83½, dividend of 4 ⅌ cent. off. Sellers' contracts as long as 4 months were taken at 83 ⅌ cent. Hudson River reached 36, Reading 75½, and Harlem 31. There was also a very active business in the lighter fancies, at advancing rates, such as Transit, Cumberland Coal and Canton Land shares. The sales of Railway and other Bonds amounted to $150,000, well distributed between Virginias, Illinois Centrals, New-York Centrals, Erie Incomes, &c. The last brought 100½ again. The new loan will be distributed day after to-morrow. The combination list at 80 ⅌ cent. is about made up, and the bid will be filed with the company to-morrow afternoon. The consummation of this measure; the division to be made by the New-York Central, and the reported large increase in the Bank Specie, all had their influence on the market to-day. Galena and Chicago shares have recovered 18 ⅌ cent. of the panic fall of last week. The Reading State dividend of 10 ⅌ cent. was announced from Philadelphia. For the year 1854, the

| | |
|---|---|
| Gross earnings were | $3,781,639 |
| Running Expenses | 1,445,530 |
| Other Expenses | 195,683 |
| Net Income | 2,140,426 |
| | $3,781,639 |

The Report of the President of the Road, which was read to the meeting of Stockholders this forenoon, is said to be very voluminous. It was adopted and ordered to be printed, and, adds the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*,

The Board was, on motion, authorized to purchase the Willow-street Railroad; and the works and improvements in progress were ordered to be prosecuted, and a loan for the purpose was directed to be negociated, if it should be deemed necessary by the Board of Managers.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That authority is hereby given to the Board of Managers to declare a dividend of profits of 10 ⅌ cent., payable in stock at par.

It was, on motion, resolved that the office of Vice President be created, and that the person filling it be chosen from the Board of Managers.

The meeting then adjourned for half an hour, to prepare for the election of Officers and Managers. The result: *President*—John Tucker. *Managers*—A. D. Cullen, Vice President, C. S. Borie, Samuel Norris, Geo. W. Richards, John Ashhurst, Isaac R. Davis. *Secretary and Treasurer*—Samuel Bradford.

The supply of Money on demand loan was quite free. There is a little more ease, also, in passing short paper, with a decreased offering of prime names outside of Bank. The improvement reaches 3, 4 and 6 months paper slowly; there is still a large amount left with the Bill Brokers. Foreign bills are dull for Wednesday's packet. More business is expected to-morrow. Prime Sterling could be had to-day at 107¼@107½, though the top drawing rate with some of the Bankers is 107¾. Francs are scarcely quotable better than 5.18¾ to the dollar. The extreme range 5.22½@5.17½.

The suspension of Stanton & Wilcox, Stock Brokers, was announced to-day.

The receipts of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad for the month of December, were $90,020, against $64,620 the corresponding month of 1853. The result of the business of

| | |
|---|---|
| 1854, Gross Receipts | $1,112,419 |
| 1853, Gross Receipts | 668,004 |
| Actual Increase | $444,415 |
| Previously Estimated Increase | 231,996 |

The Road has, therefore, exceeded the estimated receipts, made by the Chief Engineer and Superintendent at the beginning of 1854, by $212,419.

The regular semi-weekly Auction-sale of Stocks and Bonds, by Mr. S. Draper, will take place to-morrow, (Tuesday,) at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock.

The Earnings of the Macon and Western Railroad for December, 1854, were:

| | |
|---|---|
| Passengers | $11,057 18 |
| Mail | 1,062 26 |
| Freight | 19,677 98 |
| Total | $31,797 42 |
| Corresponding month last year | 30,719 16 |
| Increase | $1,078 26 |

The foreign trade of the Port of New-Orleans for eleven months of the calendar year 1854, as compared with the whole of the previous year, was as follows:

FOREIGN IMPORTS.

| | 1854—11 mos. | 1853—12 mos. |
|---|---|---|
| Foreign Goods, dutiable | $7,890,000 | $7,944,000 |
| Foreign Free Goods | 3,569,000 | 2,589,000 |
| Foreign Specie | 1,332,000 | 3,315,000 |
| Total Foreign Import | $12,791,000 | $13,848,000 |

EXPORTS TO FOREIGN STATES.

| | 1854—11 mos. | 1853—12 mos. |
|---|---|---|
| Domestic Produce | $61,316,000 | $58,483,000 |
| Reëxport of Foreign Goods | 245,000 | 406,000 |
| Specie | 374,000 | 180,000 |
| Total Foreign Export | $61,935,000 | $59,074,000 |
| Produce coastwise | 25,952,000 | 23,534,000 |

We are under obligations to the New-Orleans *Picayune* for the above figures.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $148,353; paid out $22,935, and held at the close of business $2,119,140.

The *Bears* in Erie, some of them at least, take the run of the market against them quite good naturedly. When the last Foreign news announced that a Continental enlistment was to be made by England to fight her battles in the Crimea, one of the fraternity remarked: "These Germans are in great demand—they are expected to take Sebastopol and the Erie Loan to boot!"

### OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—JAN. 6.

| Names of Banks. | Av'ge am't of Loans & Dis. | Av'ge am't of Specie. | Av. am't of Circul'n. | Av'ge am't of Deposits. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Exch. Bank | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Atlantic Bank | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Bk. of America | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Bk. of Commerce | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Bk. Commonwealth | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Bk. of New-York | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Bk. of N. America | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Bk. of the Republic | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Bk. St. New-York | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Bowery Bank | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Broadway Bank | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Bull's Head Bank | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Butch. & Drov. Bank | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Chatham Bank | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Chemical Bank | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Citizens' Bank | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| City Bank | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Continental Bank | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Corn Exch. Bank | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| East River Bank | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Fulton Bank | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Greenwich Bank | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Grocers' Bank | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Hanover Bank | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Island City Bank | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Irving Bank | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Leather Manuf. Bk. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Manhattan Co. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Marine Bank | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Market Bank | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Mechanics' Bank | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Mech. Bank'g Assoc. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Mech. & Trad. Bank | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Mercantile Bank | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Merchants' Bank | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Merch. Exch. Bank | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Metropolitan Bank | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Nassau Bank | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| National Bank | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| N. Y. Dry Dock Co. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| N. Y. Exch. Bank | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| North River Bank | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Ocean Bank | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Oriental Bank | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Pacific Bank | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| People's Bank | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Phenix Bank | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| St. Nicholas Bank | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Seventh Ward Bank | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Shoe & Leather Bk. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Tradesmen's Bank | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Union Bank | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

FOOTINGS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Loans | [illegible] | Circulation | [illegible] |
| Specie | [illegible] | Deposits | [illegible] |

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia.—*Monday—First Board*—[illegible] City Gas 6s, [illegible]; [illegible] City Gas 6s, [illegible]; $11,400 City Railroad 6s, [illegible]; [illegible] City 6s, [illegible]; $4,[illegible] Pennsylvania 5s, C. & P., [illegible]; [illegible] Schuylkill [illegible]

[illegible]

Ocean Steamers.

| Names. | Leaves | For | Date |
|---|---|---|---|
| Baltic | Liverpool | New-York | [illegible] |
| Canada | Liverpool | Boston | [illegible] |
| Black Warrior | New-York | Havana and N. O. | [illegible] |
| Atlantic | New-York | Liverpool | [illegible] |
| Star of the West | New-York | San Juan, Nic. | [illegible] |
| St. Louis | New-York | Havre | [illegible] |
| Asia | Boston | Liverpool | [illegible] |
| City of Manchester | Philadelphia | Liverpool | [illegible] |
| Glasgow | New-York | Glasgow | [illegible] |

Passengers Arrived.

*In bark Rebecca, from Rio Janeiro*—Capt. [illegible], Lieut. C. A. Barnett.

*In brig Oxford, from [illegible]*—[illegible]

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 25 | Sun sets..... 4 [illegible] | Moon rises..... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..10 41 | Gov. Island...11 [illegible] | Hell Gate....1 [illegible]

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, JAN. 8.

Cleared.

Ships Toulon, Upshur, New-Orleans, [illegible]; Southport, Wilson, Savannah, [illegible]; Memphis, Davis, New-Orleans, [illegible]; Gallatin, [illegible], Charleston, [illegible]; Goodwin, Calcutta, [illegible].

Barks Lucy Ann, Keller, [illegible]; Watts, August and Emma, Kohler, Charleston, [illegible]; John Henry, Moses, Montevideo, Russell & Vining.

Brigs Wetumpka, Kirby, Mobile, [illegible]; Sarah Ellen, (Br.) [illegible], St. Johns, [illegible]; Starr & Co.

Schrs. S. W. Alexander, [illegible]; Duncan; Helen Matilda, Wells, Jacksonville, [illegible]; Talbot & Co.; Lily, Jones, Charleston, McCready, [illegible]; W. B. [illegible], [illegible]; Slight; Mary Jane, Mott, Norfolk, [illegible]; Roscoe, [illegible], New-Orleans, [illegible]; Mysover, [illegible]; Halifax, [illegible]; Gibbs, Newport, [illegible]; Georgetown, Dollner & Potter.

Propeller Jackson, Layfield, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell.

Sloop C. Hadden, Smith, Providence, master.

Arrived.

Ship Golden Eagle, (clipper, of Boston,) Fabens, Callao [illegible] ds. to St. Thomas and 11 ds. from the latter port, with guano to T. W. Riley. [illegible]

[illegible]

Below.

Ship Southampton, (packet,) Pratt, London and Portsmouth Dec. 11, with mdse. and passengers to Grinnell, Morgan & Wiley.

Ship Kathaya, (Br.,) from the East Indies.

Also 2 barks, unknown.

Sailed.

Ships Coss L'an, Rick, Glasgow; [illegible]; Memphis, Davis, New-Orleans; [illegible]; Singapore.

WIND—Sunrise, N. E.; meridian, do.; sunset, N.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 8—Arr. barks Edith, Charleston; Daniel Webster, Baltimore.

Spoken, &c.

Oct. 31, lat. [illegible] S., lon. [illegible] W., ship [illegible], Callao for St. Thomas—all well.

Nov. 16, was passed a clipper ship showing a blue signal, with white ball in the centre—going into Rio Janeiro.

Nov. 27, lat. 13 59, lon. 35 30, exchanged signals with Br. bark Havens.

[illegible]

Dec. 31, off Cape Hatteras, ship Kathaia, of Bath, [illegible].

Foreign Ports.

[illegible]